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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,805—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	......
11th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

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Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. "

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July "

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SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	10th "

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Fitted throughout with Electricity.
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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	B G Garrick	3069	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	4 June	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	1 June	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 4th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomeh, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

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Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment, at Aden.

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*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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WAKASA MARU	6264	Wale	....	9th June
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4495	Payne	26th June	7th July
TOTOMI MARU	3112	.....	10th July	21st July

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	11	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

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MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 o'clock, Standard Time, on TUESDAY next, the 5th Proximo, for the PURCHASE of COAL ASHES thrown out by Locomotive Engines,

(a). On the whole open line (including all Branches.
(b). Parel Running Shed.
(c). For ashes produced at the Sabarmati Oil Mill, and
(d). For cleaning or sifting them at the Parel Shed.

Forms of tender can be had from the office of the Undersigned, on payment of a fee of annas 8 for each form.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco: and Carr; Superintendent.

Parel Works, 29th May, 1906.

BOMBAY HARBOUR STEAM FERRY SERVICE.

ON and after FRIDAY, the 1st of June, 1906, and until further notice, the HARBOUR FERRY STEAMERS will LEAVE MODY BUNDER for DHARAMTAR and ULWA via INTERMEDIATE PORTS DAILY at 7 A. M. and 1-30 P. M. respectively. The foul season rates of fares will be charged.

HAJEE AHMED HASSUM,
Proprietor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. SCOTT & Co. M. R. C. V. S. beg to notify their constituents that they have VACATED their stables at Girguam.

All communications, Veterinary work, and Horses for shoeing should be sent to them at their GOWALIA TANK STABLES. Telephone No. 3032.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

"ZAM-ZAM."

"ZAM-ZAM"

TRUE TALISMAN!

For Colic; Cramp; Cancer.
For Cholera; Diarrhœa.
For Dropsy; Epilepsy.
For Dyspepsia; Griping.

Is a Stimulant during illness and convalescence.

Best Embrocation for Sprains; Muscular Pains; Strains; Bone-aching.

Is a Great Air-Purifyer.

☞ PLEASE SEE THE TRADE MARK OF A WADING BIRD.

Per Bot. Ans. 8; & Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST.;
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December,

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Salvage of about 600-700 Bales of Full pressed Cotton and a large lot of loose cotton damaged by Fire and Water.

Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st June at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Jamshedji Bunder, Lower Colaba, by order and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

The salvage of about 600-700 bales of full pressed cotton and a large lot of loose cotton damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery taken the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

ON, SATURDAY the 2nd June at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the underwriters s. s. Trefalgar:—

29 Drums cylinder oil.
On account and risk of the concern—
295 G. E. No 29 to 45 18 bales old Newspapers.
in each 5 cwt.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd June at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also a few lots of furniture such as large dining table sideboard, sofas, dressing tables iron bedsteads,

On account of the concerned.
100 Drums each containing 5 gallons carbolic acid.
1 iron Latt for watch maker.
1 case tobacco.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 chesnut arab horse 15 hands 5 years, goes well in harness.
1 grey arab quiet in harness and saddle,
1 handsome strong rubber tyred shigram in good order.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency, Messrs BENNETT and Co will on SATURDAY, the 2nd June at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Wodehouse Bridge. Colaba.—

A quantity of galvanised iron sheets Bamboo matting, cudjan roofing, Bamboo safters &c &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SALVAGE OF ABOUT 600-700 BALES OF FULL-PRESSED COTTON & A LARGE LOT OF COTTON, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st Inst, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Jamsetji Bunder, Lower Colaba, by order and on account of the Insurance Offices, concerned—

The salvage of abount 600-700 bales of full-pressed cotton and a large lot of loose Cotton, damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time the lots are knocked down and the balance to be paid and the delivery to be taken the day after.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED at once—A SHROFF or CASHIER for the Bombay Branch of the Punjab National Bank Ld. Cash Security Rs. 5,000 to 10,000, Pay to be settled personally with SRI RAM, KASHMIR HINDU Hotel, Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

WANTED an honest, reliable, English-speaking GOAN COMPOUNDER. Handsome salary to a suitable man. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 183 M., Care of this Paper.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette"

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-1-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed, &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 Inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, House No. 1281, opposite Ram Mandir, Poona City, Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,—East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas. 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Re. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

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with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

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PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
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BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

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REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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Please stamp your letter to me with a 2 1-2d stamp.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
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Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

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Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.
Head Office: LAHORE.
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Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

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RESERVE FUND...................£875,000
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Manila
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Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. " 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...... " 1,000,000

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Tientsin
Peking.
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Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Talren.
Chefoo.
Tieling.
Kobe.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.
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FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
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KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

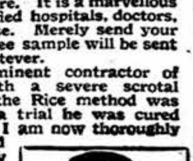
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED
HOW TO CURE RUPTURE
BY W. S. RICE LONDON

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. B. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."



Mr. A. B. JONES.

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35 B) 8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

OUR GREAT BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906, Please step into our place BARGAIN AWAY for a suitable article and TAKE IT AWAY at a suitable price. Read below.

OUR MONSTER BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906. Boots and shoes, Leather, etc Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone, etc., Bags. All varieties of LEATHER GOODS. Bargain prices this month. Read above and below.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! Please don't forget that our WELL KNOWN AND RENOWNED Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone Bags, Harness, and every variety of miscellaneous Leather Goods, etc., etc., all at BARGAIN PRICES this month June, 1906—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED

ONE or two PROSPECTORS to start work at once.

Applicants Europeans, Eurasians or Natives should send details of their experience accompanied by copies of testimonials and should state remuneration received and expected.

Apply to
P. BOSWORTH SMITH ESQ.,
Tank Mine,
Oorgaum.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle ...	0	8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	5
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	6
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	8
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius ...	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye ...	0	12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage

SINGLE COPY..........................As 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do 2-8
Third do 2-5
Fourth and succeeding insertions..........As. 2 per line, but no Advertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-8
Each succeeding the line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.......................As. 5 per line
Second do ....[illegible]
Third do ....[illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed...........£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 exceeded ....£ 3,774,000

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES,

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..................£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS........................ Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine

INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

Rs. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

Rs. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. LALA E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	a.
Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis per bottle	8	8
Various Odours in fancy bottles..................	3	8

TOILET-SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box..	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4 : box	3	6

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED

A very large assortment of MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES AND OPERA GLASSES MOTOR-GOGGLES AND CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, &c.

of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office.
BOMBAY.

FOR WOMEN AND WOMEN ONLY

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know About Sanative, Antiseptic Cleansing and the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

WHAT CUTICURA DOES FOR WOMEN

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces, and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet, and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains, and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength, and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invalided by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, and nervousness.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made Cuticura the standard humour remedy of the civilized world.

TORTURING HUMOUR

Cured by Cuticura, Relief from the First Application.

"I suffered five years with a terrible itching eczema, my body and face being covered with sores. Never in my life did I experience such awful suffering, and I longed for death, which I felt was near. I had tried doctors and medicines without success, but my mother insisted that I try Cuticura. I felt better after the first application of Cuticura Ointment, and was soon entirely well.—Mrs. A. Etson, Bellevue, Mich."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Send for "A Book for Women." Mailed Free.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.,
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

ILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bergedorf, 5505 tons, Captain C B Soegert, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, &c with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co.s steamer Oolobaria, 3186 Captain J Ross, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi 1649 tons Captain F W Brooks, arrived in harbour on 29th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal during the voyage she met with moderate wind and heavy head sea

THE steamer Gerd 750 tons, Captain N C Halvarsen arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber She encountered for three days moderate monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather from Ceylon, she experienced strong W S W winds to Colombo thence fine

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 976 tons, Captain W B Rothwell R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Dwarka, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Haughson, Mr Pickard Dr Gheesta Mr Whitle, Miss Stroy and a number of deck She experienced moderate S W Wind and swell

THE Japan Line steamer Wakasa Maru 3884 ton Captain J W Wale arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Yakohama via intermediate ports with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Nimezi and 4 children, Dr J Hormooji, Mr M S Nilson Mr J D Khan Mr and Mrs Kutch, Mr A Davies, Mr Kusumoto, Dr and Mrs Bharucha and 4 child. Mr and Mrs K T Mullan Teloy and deck cDuring the voyag

THE China Mail s s Delta the P and O Co's steamer Delta 4-779 tons Captain C L Daniel sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Mr and Mrs Currimbhoy, Mrs Hussonally, Mr F H Fity Eduiji and Gerald M B K Mazamwalli Mr T P Randall Mr and Mrs infant, and Mr Campbell For Melbourne Miss E J Williams and Mr O Y Augariat For Hongkong—Mr E Narakwa Mr E W Dawson Mr H L F Din mook and Mr J W Ward

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
92	Waksa Maru s....	Wale............	Yokohama April 23
	Ahmadi s............	Brooks	Calcutta May, 17
30	Gerd s	Halvarsen ...	Bangkok May
	Lhasa s.............	Bolhwell	Karachi May 12
	Pekin s.............		China, &c

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Lawada s	Lemarchand..	Alleppy
	Oolobaria s	Boss	Calcutta
	Bergedorf s	Saegert........	Amsterdam &c
	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai &c

The following vessels began to load Saturday :—
Steamer Chanda for Antwerp &c
" Wakasa Maru for China and Japan

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay left Suez on the morning of 28th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Deo Balduino left Aden for Bombay on the 29th inst, and expected, to arrive on Monday the 4th June.

The steamer Lawada, Lemarchand, for Alleppy, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The N Y K steamer Kagoshima Maru left Moji for Hongkong on the 29th inst.

The N Y K steamer Hakata Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 30th inst.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
27	Bhundara	Calcutta
17	Clematis	Calcutta

Steamers Expected.

29	Dilwara	London
29	Loodiana	Rangoon
29	Pangala	Rangoon
30	Clan Murray	Coast
31	Muttra	Calcutta
June		
1	Clan Chishol	Coast
2	Nurani	Bombay
2	Clan Macdonald	Liverpool
3	Pasha	Calcutta

The date are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Names.	From
May			
26	Hyndford	J Horne	Rangoon
	Malacca	C T Benton	London.

DEPARTURES.

27	Goa	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
	Dalia	H Brock	H'burg B'men
	Dunolly	R W Young	Bombay
	Crusader	R W Meltourn	Galle and Colombo
	City of Edinburgh	G Whish	Rice Ports
	Taroba	W H Jacobs	Rangoon
28	Wardha	C H Jacobs	Mauritius
	Oolpenta	W H Hill	Bombay
	Onsang	D Christe	Hongkong
	Arabia	G Red	London
	Metis	B Brown	Penon
	Clan Matheson	R K Cowie	London via Chittagong

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Seindia s—35 bales wool H Metha and Co ; 71 cwt old metal H Narayan 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros 22 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co ; 58 bales wool M Ramgopal 5 bales wool N Futechally and Co ; 2529 cwt oil cakes New Mofussil Co 50 bales wool K Tatia

Dalmatia s—2000 cwt oil cakes Glade and Co

FOR LONDON.

Ras Issa s—1000 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 372 cwt myrabollams G Madhowji 395 cwt horns and hoops R Kaderbhoy

Persia —13 bales hides P E Eoyce and Sons 100 cwt horns M Mahomed and Co ; 250 cwt horns A Megbji

FOR MARSEILLES.

Seindia s—20 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co ; 209 bales cotton Bombay Co ; 2000 cwt gingellyseed L Dreyfus and Co

FOR HULL.

Kt Templar s—100 cwt myrabollams W Becher 5210 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co ; 500 cwt myrabollams W Becher 500 cwt mustardseed M Somji

FOR GENOA

Manaton s—50 bales hemp G Madhowji

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ras Issa s—982 cwt poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 2100 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

Clan Macauley s—1076 bales cotton Ralli Bros 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co 55 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co 1000 cwt myrabollams W Becher 500 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros

FOR HAMBURG,

Celtic Princess s—280 bales Cotton Ralli Bros 55 bales cotton J A Begbie & Co ; 220 bales cotton S M Bulley and Sons 260 cwt gum J Narcherani 2000 cwt castorseed & 5 pots geranium oil Volkart Bros 322 Bros 322 cwt bone sinews H H Sulleman and Co;

FOR ODESSA

F Artelli s—1000 cwt mowraseed and 100 cwt nigerseed E D'Sassoons Co

FOR TRIESTE.

F Artillis s—110 bales cotton Bombay Co 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros 125 cwt olibanum R Dhunji 187 bales cotton M J Joomabhy and Co 200 cwt myrabollams N Kursonji 210 bales cotton S Framji and Co 135 bales cotton N Cursetji and Co 110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co 220 bales cotton New Mofussol Co 30 bales cotton fly K Vishram and Co 10 tons teakwoods caulling Alex Mckenzie and Sons 110 bales cotton Glade and Co

Imperaotr s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

F Artelli s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co : 25 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co 100 bales cotton E Spinnar and Co 160 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co 3150 bales cotton Volkart Bros

BRIDGING OF THE GANGES.

Bengal Chamber Urges the Sara Sight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have again addressed the Local Government on the subject of the construction of a bridge at Sara especially as persistent rumours are afloat that the Bengal and North-Western Railway have obtained or likely to obtain a concession to erect a bridge over the Ganges at Godagiri. They drew attention to the fact that the Secretary of State had decided in October 1903 that the bridge should be constructed by State Agency, and hope that the Agency of B. N. W. Railway will not be utilised for bridging the Ganges either at Godagiri or Rampur Boalia to the exclusion of the employment of State Agency.

AN examination for admission to the Indian Staff College will be held at head-quarters of Divisions or of independent Brigades commencing on the 18th March, 1907. The class to be admitted to the College will consist of twenty-four officers, of whom approximately one-third will belong to the British and two-thirds to the India Service. Not more than two officers of Royal Artillery and one officer of Royal Engineers will be included in this number. There will be no limit to the number of officers permitted to compete, but only one officer from any regiment of cavalry or battalion of infantry will belong to the College at one time, exclusive of officers specially nominated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL-GOLDSTEIN-BRINCKMAN.—May 22, At Christ Church, Srinagar, Kashmir, by the Revd A L H Selwyn, Chaplain of Srinagar, Florence, second daughter of Herr Heinrich M Goldstein-Brinckman of Frankfurt-on-Maine to Allan Herbert Stoer, second son of Archibald Samuels Campbell of Auchinbreck and 17 Brookside, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

PERRY—May 24, at Vizagapatam, Benjamin Alfred Perry, Traffic Sub Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs (Retired) aged 53 years.

STOKES—May 23, at Shringara Cottage, Coonoor Nilgiris the Rev William Stokes for 42 years a Basel German Evangelical Missionary in his 70th year.—

TEATHER—May 23, At Saharanpore Charles George Teather, Mutiny veteran and late guard, North-Western Railway. R. I. P.

WEBBER—May 28, at the General Hospital, Madras, of fever, Salome Lydia, dearly beloved wife of C S Webber, Siruvullur, aged 26 years.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S MEDICINES

		Rs.	a.	
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...		0	6	each
Do.	Large " ...	0	10	"
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.		0	4	"
Do.	Medium "	0	6	"
Do.	Large "	0	10	"
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle		0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot		0	8	
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...		0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...		0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle		0	10	

SOLE AGENTS :—

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS.,
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricketers in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h 32m. High water, 4-22m., 4 59a. ; Low water, 10-8m.
Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Handicap (Final.)

THE SARDAR CARBONIC GAS CO.—The meeting of the above Company which was to have taken place yesterday evening has been postponed to next Wednesday owing to want of a quorum.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant V. D., and Officers of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry Vol. Band, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March..............	The Gunners	Monk
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Reminiscences of..	All Nations	Godfrey
Serenade	The Warblers	J Perry
Polka Cornet Solo.	The Friendly Rivals	Godfrey
Selection	The Earl And The Girl..	Caryll
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contests ...	Pryor

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A GOANESE.—The case, in which Antone Enos Rodrigues was charged with attempting to murder one St. Anne Rodrigues under circumstances which appeared in a previous issue, was resumed yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting 3rd Presidency Magistrate. A prima facie case having been made out, the accused was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. Kaiser will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 2nd June. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, and Tamatave via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30p.m. on Saturday the 2nd June. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 3rd June.

THE BENARES EXHIBITION.—Amongst the winners of awards at the Benares Industrial Exhibition are several local firms : Messrs. Godfrey and Boyce Manufacturing Co. gained 2 gold medals for fireproof safes and locks, Messrs. Harichand Mancharam, 2 silver medals for safes and padlocks, Messrs Henry Kapps, Piano Maker, silver medal ; the Holy Soap Manufacturing Co., Ld., 2 gold and silver medals, Guzerat Candle Factory and Asbestos Works, Bombay, 3 gold and 3 silver medals. Warden and Co. (Star Tobacco Co.) one gold medal for Cigar and Cigarettes, 1 gold medal for Clay Pottery and Tiles, Messrs. Cooverji D Mistry, harmonium maker, gold medal.

AN ENGINEER ASSAULTED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. K. Scott, 4th Engineer on board s.s. Dalmatia, led evidence in the case in which Masuralli Fakiralli, aged 20, was charged with criminal intimidation and assault. It appears from the evidence that the accused was working as a fireman on board. As he did not manipulate certain instruments in the Engine Room properly he was reprimanded by the 4th Engineer. The accused thereupon seized an iron spanner and was about to strike the complainant when the 2nd Engineer on board arrived and snatched the spanner from his hands. The accused pleaded not guilty, but on the evidence before the Court, His Worship sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENCE.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector H. A. Bodley charged one Shaik Abdul Kadar, a motor car driver with (1) driving at a speed dangerous to public, (2) for not producing his licence, and lastly, for driving a motor-car without a licence. The evidence showed that on Monday the 28th of April, the accused drove his motor-car at 6-30p.m. from Marine-Lines to the Church-Gate Station at a great speed so much so that both the car and the driver were enveloped in a cloud of dust. The accused was driving a 12-h. p. Orleans car. The Inspector stated that when he first saw the car it was about a distance of 500 yards, which it covered in a moment. The accused pleaded guilty to the 2nd and 3rd charges but not the first. The case has been postponed.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, held yesterday an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, concerning the death of one Raghoo Gunoo, an oilman on a G. I. P. Railway engine, aged 30 years and residing at Camatipoora, 13th Lane. It appeared that early on Sunday morning, engine No 87 was being shunted from the Byculla engine shed on to an adjoining line by another engine to which it was coupled. The deceased who knew of this was oiling engine No. 87, standing near the lines on the side of his engine. The "muccadam" who supervised the work of shunting the engine, before starting it, gave the usual ample warning to the pointsman, and to any body who might be near the engine. A whistle was then blown and the work of shunting the engine was commenced. Scarcely had the engine moved the distance of about a foot, the "muccadam" heard a cry coming from the other side of the second engine. He ordered the engine to be stopped and found the deceased lying on the ground. He said he had been struck by the engine while he was oiling. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital, Here his condition grew worse and an operation was thought necessary on his abdomen, which was opened and he was found to have sustained the rupture of the lower part of the liver. Yesterday morning the deceased died of his injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the facts.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your issue of to-day under the heading of "European fined for drunkenness" that Capt. Henry Baker lately of the steamer "Macedonia" was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, and I shall be obliged if you will very kindly insert in your to-morrow's paper a short notice to the effect that the man referred to has no connection with the s.s. "Macedonia" belonging to the P. and O. S. N. Co. which vessel sailed for London on Saturday last.—Yours etc.

FRANK RITCHIE, Superintendent.

MAY 30.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF MYSORE.

THE following press note has been issued by the Government of Mysore :—

As some misconception appears to exist regarding the extent to which information collected by the Geological Department of Mysore regarding the mineral resources of the State is available to the public, it may be useful to indicate the sources of information which are at the disposal of all persons without distinction. Information on the above subject as well as on all matters of geological importance or interest is contained in the Departmental Reports and Memoirs published from time to time, and is responsible for the great majority of the recent applications for prospecting licenses for manganese, chrome, gold, asbestos, copper and magnesite These publications are obtainable by any one on payment of a fixed charge of Rs. 2 for reports and Rs. 3 for memoirs either at the Government Book Depot or at the office of the Geological Secretary to Government, Bangalore, Review copies are sent to the chief papers, and the public are enabled by this means to know that a new Report is out. The extent to which persons interested take advantage of these sources of information may be judged from the fact that nearly all of several of the volumes published have been sold out.

Any additional information required on Geological matters may be obtained from the Secretary, Geological Department, either in person or by application.

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of March.		
	1904	1905	1906
British India			
Bombay	29846894	39066691	42309570
Madras	1885760	2938731	3018339
Bengal	3586059	4434156	4322075
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2388535	2504271	3011397
Punjab	900110	1168981	1343487
Central Provinces and Berar	1938284	2130400	2166306
Total ...	40545642	52233330	56171174
Foreign Territory.			
Berar and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad Wadhwan Quilon Kishengarh & Ujjain...	1594137	2035581	2022126
Grand Total ...	42139779	54268911	58193300

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone.)

		Month of March.		
		1904	1905	1906
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	8258487	10059027	10104297
	yds.	30152280	37367135	39002026
	dozs	452	934	20172
Madras	pds.	516482	701362	643868
	yds.	463883	1169913	1066487
Bengal ... ... :	pds.	52479	51862	73491
	yds.	168387	181563	212023
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	402024	478510	691111
	yds.	1544037	1513162	2819904
Punjab	pds.	7549	16081	41313
	yds.	21554	18059	82931
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	513444	590639	536457
	yds.	1510232	1814383	1841205
Total —	pds.	9750465	11897481	12090537
	yds.	33860393	42464215	45127576
	dozs.	452	934	20172
Foreign Territory.				
Berar and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan	pds.	404506	582754	590544
	yds.	1477532	2236840	2192140
Grand Total ..	pds.	10154971	12480235	12681081
	yds.	35337925	44701055	47320016
	dozs.	452	934	20172

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower BColaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	2	5
Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..............	2	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	5	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	11	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	4	5	15
G Mahim and Worli	7	6	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total...........	35	33	144
Total plague deaths to date ...	132 946	297,2487	
Same date last year	63	51	151

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
2	1

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Deaths.
7	7

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH MAY.

STATIONS,	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire 29nd	29·770	NNE	L	......	......	85	......		—4·32
Jask	29·591	NW	M	91·3	76·2	78	......		+3·47
Musca 29th....	......	......	4	......	......	..	......	4·27	......
Aden 28th......	29·810	SW	6	......	......	8	......	4·33	—1·54
Lahore	29·329	E	3	109·4	81·3	43	......	......	+0·48
Sirsa	29·352	WSW	2	109·3	83·6	38	......	2·94	+1·56
Delhi	29·410	Calm	4	106·7	86·6	5	......	2·12	—2·04
Agra	29·418	SW	8	108·	86·9	45	......	2·76	+0·01
Cawnpore......	29·418	W	6	108·4	87·3	58	......	0·78	+0·49
Allahabad ...	29·418	W	6	110·6	89·5	2	......	1·27	—1·14
Jhansi	29·490	WSW	9	111·3	89·7	52	......	4·59	—0·72
Jacobabad ...	29·491	W	4	112·7	84·1	51	......	2·41	+3·23
Karachi	29·576	W	13	92·4	80·2	77	......	1·55	+0·80
Jeypore.........	29·473	WSW	12	100·2	81·6	3	......	1·48	—0·26
Ajmere..........	29·508	SW	19	106·4	86·5	38	......	1·32	+0·55
Deesa............	29·598	SSW	22	107·6	76·1	69	......	0·37	—0·58
Ahmedabad..	29·635	SW	9	108·3	78·1	61	......	1·81	+0·32
Bhuj	29·600	WSW	24	10 ·1	77·0	78	......	1·64	+1·19
Jamnagar ...	29·652	SW	23	95·1	77·2	66	......	2·86	+0·49
Dwarka	29·649	SW	18	88·3	80·3	79	......	0·75	......
Rajkot	29·650	SW	17	105·4	75·7	87	......	......	+0·04
Bhavnagar Para.	29·664	SW	13	101·6	78·5	53	......	0·18	—0·64
Veraval	29·69	SSW	16	86·1	79·3	84	......	0·42	—0·29
Neemuch	29·574	WSW	22	105·0	81·7	55	......	1·08	- 0·33
Indore	29·648	W	16	104·	79·6	59	......	0·21	—1·27
Saugor	29·5·6	W	11	10 ·4	81·6	30	......	0·79	—2·02
Jubbulpore ...	29·537	W	8	109·0	81·3	29	......	3·65	+0·59
Hoshangabad	29·555	SW	6	108·8	81·3	38	......	0·33	—1·65
Khandwa......	29·627	NW	17	108·2	82·6	49	......	0·09	—1·43
Raipur	29·47	NW	8	111·8	87·4	47	......	5·59	+2·19
Nagpur	29·54	W	11	113·4	89·1	29	......	3·39	—0·61
Amraoti	29·690	WNW	18	110·4	82·8	43	......	6·86	+1·52
Akola	29·624	W	15	111·1	83·9	46	......	1·23	—·147
Surat	29·687	Sw	8	95·2	78·6	68	......	0·19	—0·21
Malegaon......	29·667	W	9	106·3	76·3	49	......	0.18	—1·46
Bombay	29·751	SW	13	91·5	81·4	72	......	1·19	—0·02
Poona...........	29·775	WSW	21	101·5	71·4	53	......	0·93	+2·17
Ahmednagar.	29·710	W	14	104·9	72·6	42	......	0·84	- 1·94
Aurangabad..	29·692	W	8	105·6	74·7	42	......	1·81	......
Sholapur	29·722	WNW	19	103·	79·4	16	......	1·13	—1·61
Ratnagiri......	29·768		28	92·8	81·9	6	......	1·70	+0·07
Bijapur.........	29·726	SSE	3	10 ·4	76·2	48	......	0,97	—2·98
Belgaum	29·756	SE	3	96·3	70·4	74	......	7·30	—0·34
Mormugoa ...	29·791	Calm	84	90·0	83·4	70	......	1·11	—2·77
Karwar.........	29·722	SSW	5	91·3	83·4	70	......	0·22	—4·92
Mangalore ...	29·814	W	1	92·4	81·9	67	......	6·30	—4·06
Calicut	29·806	NNW	2	90·2	78·2	47	......	9·15	—7·98
Cochin	29·821	WNW	F	90·3	74·7	84	......	12·90	—13·08
Bangalore ...	29·789	WSW	14	96·3	73·3	64	......	4·26	—5·29
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·780	NNW	5	108·8	85·6	39	......	3·11	—0·15
Masulipatam.	29·537	WNW	13	98·7	84·5	50	......	0·10	—8·78
Bellary.........	29·734	SSW	10	107·8	81·3	31	......	1·38	—3·61
Cuddapa	29·715	WNW	G	112·3	87·0	56	......	2·87	—4·80
Madras.........	29·664	NNE	10	95·0	83·0	68	......	16·38	—5·93
Coimbatore...	29·778	Calm	7	95·4	78·7	78	......	3·98	—5·47
Trichinopoly.	29·725	ENE	5	105·1	78·8	78	0·24	10·76	—3·38
Nagapatam...	29·705	E	12	99·4	85·7	59	......	12·00	—21·38
Colombo	29·826	W	8	87·5	68·5	85	......	28·79	—22·18

In column Wind " Rate per hour ' L=Light, M=Moderate.S S=Strong, H=Heavy. F=Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and unimportant.

Winds are very variable in direction along the West Coast while they are south-westerly to north-westerly over nearly the whole of the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Berar, over the Deccan and over the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature had been from 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Madras, and minimum 5° to 8° at Masulipatam, Ajmer, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Allahabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy along the coast from Mormugao to Cochin and over the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

Rain has fallen on the Malabar coast and at Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Colombo.

Weather conditions appear to be favourable for thunderstorms with rain on the Malabar Coast. Winds at Cochin and Calicut show a tendency to cyclonic circulation.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ECZEMA ENTIRELY EXPELLED,

ECZEMA may attack any portion of the body, but it is commonest behind the ears and in the joints of the arms, legs, feet. It is a disease of the epidermis or outer layer of the skin, which does not mature, and which allows the watery portion of the blood to exude, Scabs or incrustations form on the surface, and these, on being removed, expose a red, angry, and extremely irritable itching surface. Sufferers from this terrible disease have to contend with constant, wearying irritation days of weakening pain, and nights of sleeplessness. The "gouty" form, so common here during the rainy season is especially severe.

Wonderfully soothing and efficacious is the treatment of Eczema with Zam-Buk which is best applied on a fresh piece of lint, night and morning. The burning itching pain, will be allayed and perserverance with the application resultin a new, soft, healthy skin, with natural functions taking the place of the nasty scabs and scales.

In this disease soap and water must rarely be used.

The Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A, of the Madras Danish Mission writing from Surgeon House, Vepery, Madras :—

"I feel it my duty to write and inform you that merely two small tins of Zam-Buk have completely cured an attack of Eczema in my left ankle which worried me with its unbearable itchiness for over five years, The skin is now quite soft and clear. I hope you will accept this unsolicited but grateful testimony to the efficacy of your remedy, Many able doctors here had utterly failed to help me.

For all skin disorders, especially those prevalent in this trying climate, is the greatest specific known because it drives pain and disease out of the tissues and grows new, healthy skin.

Zam-Buk is a pure herbal balm and contains no animal fats or mineral irritants. Use it for Cuts Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Eczema, Piles, Itch, Delhi scores, prickly heat sunburn, heat and other rashes. mosquito bites, sting aching or sore feet, sore backs, bad legs, boils, sprains, ulcers, pimples, scalp sores, abscesses, poisoned wounds, rheumatism neuralga and all other diseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin and tissues.

Prices Re. 1 per pot, or Rs. 2-4 for large family size (containing nearly four times the Re. 1 size) ; of all chemists and medicine vendors or for Re. 1-2, or Rs. 2 8 post free from the Proprietors, The Zam-Buk Co. 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE SAMPLE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co's, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 31st May, 1906.

A ……………………

HOT WEATHER HINT……………………

Wear Wool . but see that it is PURE !

Pure Wool is a non-conductor of heat and absorbs moisture without injury to the body.

DO NOT BE PERSUADED that mixtures of cotton and wool or shoddy are in any way cooler than materials of PURE WOOL.

Give PURE WOOL a trial and you will be surprised how you will stand the hottest of weather !

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges and Worsted Coatings, etc, and shall be happy to submit samples on application to—

THE MANAGER,
DEPT. "4,"
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
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BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

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ABBOT'S OVER COATS AND CLOAKS.

Durable Superior qualities guaranteed thoroughly reliable, all sizes 48 to 54, at Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

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55, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
Opposite John Robert's, BOMBAY.

BARGAINS
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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1906.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

APART from the good feeling between England and Spain which to-day's royal wedding will engender, there is every reason to believe that it will lead to more cordial diplomatic relations between the two countries. The prospect is one to which the people of both countries have been taught to look forward with approval, for both English and Spanish Press have pointed out the advantages likely to accrue ; and it seems to be naturally recognised that a definite alliance must come. Indeed, it is urged that the interests of the Empire make an Anglo-Spanish entente a necessary appendix to an Anglo-French. With respect both to our passage south and our passage east, the position of Spain is one of exceptional opportunity. Criticism has been directed against the British compact with France, chiefly by reason of the omission of Spain from the original negociations. It was perceived that it was not to the interest of England that the Spanish people should emerge from the Morocco Settlement with a grievance and be left to deal with positions capable of such menace as their coasts afford without our knowledge and irrespective of our interests. Our Ministers are told that by the inclusion of Spain in the original agreement, by bringing her into touch with England, not only would they have bound her to us by a definite recognition on our part of her interests in Morocco, but as a consideration therefor they might have induced her to commit herself to a definite policy, not without benefit to ourselves, respecting the future of those possessions of hers that most concern us. In leaving her in the hands of France it was surmised that British statesmanship had not made the most of its opportunities. "Since it was difficult to believe that Spain could regard her interests in Morocco as having no bearing upon her interests in Gibraltar, we had furnished the ground of an intimate union between herself and France, that, in her eyes at least, might have come to imply another Family Compact. Or, were she discontented, we had left her free to make connections elsewhere and to throw in her lot with any Power that might wish to take advantage of the exceptional maritime facilities her coasts afford."

Fortunately it is not too late to atone for our sins of omission and Spain is eager for an entente—perhaps more eager than we are. And the action of Germany in Morocco having strengthened and consolidated Anglo-French amity, there is all the brighter prospect of an agreement with Spain being arrived at. The leading Madrid paper, rejoicing over the prospect, pronounces that it must produce positive and immense benefits to Spain and observes that at this time of alliances and understandings none can better suit that "poor, mutilated nation" than an intimacy with Great Britain. The Madrid journal is at pains to set forth the prospective advantages to Spain, and Mr. Douglas M. Gane, in the "Pall Mall", essays to explain to our fellow-countrymen. Needless to say neither he nor any other advocate of an alliance suggests the cession of Gibraltar. England would prefer open enmity to an alliance to which that were a condition precedent. On the contrary, we are asked to believe that an Anglo-Spanish alliance would strengthen our hold in Gibraltar. In like manner, as the Anglo-French entente has removed the smouldering discord over the British tenure of Egypt, an Anglo-Spanish entente may reconcile Spain, even at this late hour, to our position on her shores. Such a result would have far-reaching consequences. Not only would "the Rock" cease to divide Spain from Spain, and, in the circumstances that exist, France from France as has been agreed, by reason of our occupation no longer being a hostile one, but it would render our position itself more secure, since we might then look to Spain to fulfil her Treaty obligations and afford supplies, and so relieve us of dependence on Morocco. Furthermore, the surrounding Spanish territory which we ineffectually sought to acquire on the cession of Gibraltar, and which to this day stands as a menace to "the Rock," hemming it in like a "great man-of-war at anchor," would come to be friendly soil, and we should realise what Captain Mahan regarded as so essential to the security of an isolated station, the creation of friendship in the surrounding population. All this and more is such an alliance calculated to achieve ; and we are asked to believe that with Ceuta at the disposal of the Power that holds Gibraltar, the passage to the Mediterranean would be susceptible of complete control, and could no longer be the subject of rivalry. As the Anglo-French entente has established a new barrier at the Straits of Dover, an understanding with Spain would give Great Britain, in naval and military co-operation with that Power, the advantage of a new barrier at the Straits of Gibraltar. And, moreover, it would help to retain in Spanish hands so important a station as Ceuta itself.

Then an alliance would strengthen our command of "the alternative route to India, the passage by the Cape," the Canary islands being "the natural key to the exercise of European empire in the Southern hemisphere." Spain would not gain very much then, for she is told that so long as she remained a a world-Power, her ownership of the Canary Islands was justified by reason of her South American possessions. When she lost these the need for the maintenance of sea-communications disappeared and with them the chief value to her of these possessions. But, she is asked to believe, if the Canary Islands "became related to Spain as the natural outcome of her South American possessions, they have now become related to us in like manner, by reason of our South African possessions. On account of the Canary Islands, therefore, the friendship of Spain is a matter of importance to us, for not only are our communications with South Africa at present in large measure dependent upon the facilities offered by Spanish ports, but our means of access would be seriously imperilled were these possessions to come into the hands of a Power that sought to challenge our maritime supremacy." This almost looks like a demand for the cession to us of the Canary Islands as the price of our friendship, especially as in conjunction with Gibraltar they would under a concentration of naval strength against us at the junction of the two routes to the East impossible. But no ; we are merely asked to ensure Spain's tenure of the Canaries, to establish her in possession of them. In the interests of fair play we are glad that this suggestion is made up to this point. Spain seems to have nothing to gain from our friendship beyond moral support of the very vaguest character. Even now we have more to gain than Spain has, and if we go into partnership with her in the Canaries we fear Spain will find it very difficult to buy us out should the time come when we wish to dissolve partnership. Still if Spain desires it, let us join hands by all means. We only wish we had more to offer Spain in return for all the strategical facilities her coasts afford and by which we shall profit so much.

THE PICTURE POSTCARD.

THE Society of Art usually devotes its attentions to solemn subjects of which the collection of picture postcards hardly seems to be one. Yet in the hands of Mr. F. T. Corkett it assumed the proportions of quite an interesting and serious occupation. The history of the picture postcard in England has not been free from trouble. Prior to 1894 the Postal authorities refused to allow privately printed postcards to pass through the post and even in that year when the prohibition was removed, it was only allowed to use midget cards of a size similar to those issued by Government. It is of interest to note that the first British picture postcard was an official one and was sold at the London Royal Naval Exhibition in 1891 the cards bearing an illustration of the Eddystone Lighthouse, a model of which was erected in the grounds of the Exhibition. The cards were intended to be written and handed to an assistant at the top of the model who posted them for the sender and thus a missive reached a distant friend from the top of the lighthouse itself. It was not till 1899 however that the authorities permitted the use of larger cards, and their publication then began to assume extensive proportions. Mr. Corkett draws the life history of the picture-card and points out its utility in enabling one to do something friendly, gracefully, quickly and with a minimum of trouble. So he comes to the conclusion as to the raison d'etre of the postcard that it fills a real want and is certainly a very welcome one in the age we live in. And he is convinced that the "craze" is not to die the early death that some foretell for it. "Illustrated postcards have, to a great extent, taken the place of the photographic print trade, for, whereas tourists were accustomed at one time to buy a dozen or two silver prints of each district visited, now the penny postcard takes the place of the view and answers the same purpose at a much less cost ? Here therefore is perhaps the greatest reason for the popularity of the view postcard and as this section of the postcard trade is its backbone and mainstay I see reason to think it will always remain so." Valentines have come and gone, Christmas cards are still with us and likely to be, but the popularity of the picture postcard will out-last either. Some idea of the extent to which picture-cards are posted can be obtained from a return issued by the Postal Union. In 1903 Great Britain posted no less than 613,000,000 postcards, while in Germany no fewer than 1,161,000,000 were posted during the same period. In the United States, too, whose population is about half in excess of that of Germany, 750,500,000 postcards went through the post; Japan was previously next to Germany, but is now fourth on the list with a total of 487,500,000. It must be remembered that a great number of these postcards are not picture postcards, being those of official origin and ordinary business communication cards. A postal authority, however, computes the picture postcards posted in 1903 in Great Britain at about three-quarters of the full total, so that gives 450,000,000 picture postcards for 1903. Some of the Postal authorities at our great holiday resorts, last year, took a census of the picture postcards passing through their hands and at Blackpool this last year (1905), during the holiday season (June to August) reported a weekly average of 215,000 picture postcard as having been sent from the town and that during the first week in August the total reached 300.000 for that week—a truly marvellous quantity. To collectors Mr. Corkett gives an excellent piece of advice: "There is so much to chose from, keep only the very best."

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

THE meeting in favour of the Observance of Sunday recently held under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of Canterbury is not quite united in its desires, for there still exists in a large part of England that Puritan spirit which makes many shudder as they look back and remember how the day of rest and joyfulness was turned into a day of tyranny and misery. There is another party which realises that reasonable recreation on Sunday is a desirable thing, knowing that too much care of the soul and too little care of the body is as bad as the opposite case. The Duke of Norfolk has expressly repudiated any desire to interfere with legitimate recreation. But this the Sunday of old undoubtedly did when it developed into a day of gloom for the many in which, outside the hours given to worship, a net-work of arbitrary prohibitions interfered with recreation, with self-improvement, with most of the natural outlets for people wearied with the labour of the week. The uprising against this tyranny of formalism was a part of the revival of a more spiritual conception of religion which marked the latter half of the nineteenth century. For the spirit which dominated the Puritan Sunday was neither more nor less than the Jewish rule which is expressly condemned in the Bible. The Puritans, however, were adepts at forgetting inconvenient portions of the Scriptures and equally clever at misreading them. No doubt if the pilgrims of the "Mayflower" were to come suddenly upon earth to-day they would be unutterably shocked at "night-shifts" working in the factory at a time when, we are told, it is impossible. The world has altered so much and is so greatly changing day by day in all its customs that it is impossible to return to the old ways. And in many things, we think, it is undesirable. Do the Sunday Observance Societies' friends object to the day's holiday given to the London Postmen ? There has never been any serious complaint and yet the concession of the Post-Master General is avowedly for the purpose of giving the men a free day to be spent in such a way as shall fit them for their work. If the postman is to be allowed his chance of fresh air, surely the same must be allowed to the clerk, the shop, assistant and every other class. Recently, "The Tribune" devoted a page to "How London spent Sunday." The contents are worthy of consideration of all before they ruthlessly condemn the present method of spending the first day of the week. With a fine day London spent its time in the parks, museums, at concerts and on the road. What fault can be found with such recreations ? The parks are not provided solely for those who can use them on week days, the minority of the population ; the county can give health to those who live in it and both are there to be used by those who need them and have no other chance than Sunday. With those who deny that it should be a day of recreation whether on foot, by cycle, motor-car or river, we have no sympathy. Sunday has its duty, two little observed perhaps, but its duty is not one-sided. The problem which should be taken up is how to secure to those, who must work on Sunday, compensation in another day of freedom. This view of the question is slowly but surely taking greater prominence and its settlement will do infinitely more good than much discussion on how to prevent people doing that which they rightly claim to be good for them. If Dr. Clifford and Father Stanton organised a cheap Sunday excursion to Brighton with a discussion on the Education Bill on the sands at mid-day, there would be many strict Sabbatarians who would be among the first to rush for tickets.

AN Old Cliftonian dinner will be held at Naini Tal on Saturday, 30th June.

THE shipment of quick firing guns for Field Batteries in India is now being resumed, and the re-armament will be proceeded with.

A "Times of Ceylon" special telegram, dated Singapore, May 25, states :—"Despite denials it is certain that the Germans have acquired Palo Lant island, south-east of Borneo, as Naval Station."

WE understand that the Madras Government have at present before them a scheme to replace the present unsafe Napier bridge, leading to the Marina with another structure to cost about Rs. 1,80,000.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place between Miss Martin, daughter of Mr. George Martin, of Abial Estate, Coorg, and Mr. John A. Graham, of Allicutty Estate, Coorg.

THE conversion of the long Lee-Enfield rifle to a clip-loader is being undertaken at Ishapur Rifle Factory. A considerable time will be required to deal with the large number of rifles now in India.

EFFORTS are being made to improve the working on inland lines of telegraph in China. If these prove successful there should be more traffic by the Yunnan-Bhamo route, on which the tariff is much cheaper than by cable to the further East.

THERE is something breezy and refreshing about the following telegrams which passed between H. E. the Governor of Ceylon and the Earl of Meath on Empire Day :—The Earl of Meath to H. E. the Governor.—"Rejoice, Meath" H. E. the Governor to the Earl of Meath.—"Greeting Governor."

IT is notified that the only Indian postage stamps which may be used for the purpose of making up a broken amount on British postal orders are those of the value of 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas. Indian postage stamps of other denominations will not be recognised if used for this purpose.

THE Balloting in the rooms of the Chamber yesterday for a member to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. D. M. Inglis who has resigned on proceeding to Europe resulted in the election of Mr. Alex M. Tod of the New Zealand Insurance Company.

THE exports of Indian mica have been steadily decreasing in value from 1895 to the present time, and that of Canada has been almost as steadily increasing, so that whereas in 1895 the value of Indian mica was nearly three times that of Canadian, in 1904 Canadian stood higher than Indian.

To practise and to test the soldier's power of physical endurance General Walter Kitchener is organising an endurance race open to British troops in the Lahore Division, to take place between the 7th and 10th June. The course will run from Dalhousie to Chamba over the hills via the Chuari Pass and finish at Khajiar, a distance of about 29 miles.

THE "Swadeshi" movement has extended to the length of a special steamer service. The Shah Line of Steamers, which is described by the Agents, Messrs. Seena Vana & Co., of Tuticorin and Colombo, as a "Swadeshi" Steamer Service will start to run from Tuticorin to Colombo on the 30th instant, the s.s. Chusan, 4,636 tons, which was purchased from the P. and O. Company, being the first steamer placed on this run. The service will be on alternate days till a second steamer is placed on the line

HIS MAJESTY DON ALFONSO.

TO-DAY the attention of the greater part of the civilised world is turned towards Madrid when another link is being forged binding England and Spain together. There is no more "human" King than His Majesty King Alfonso who combines so admirably a joie de vivre with a recognition of the responsibilities which devolve upon him. Recently "The World," in its series of "celebrities at home" described this young monarch whose history affords so much scope for description.

The hurricane has passed, and a King has been born to us, the smallest quantity of a King conceivable. In these words a great Spanish Newspaper on May 17th, 1886, announced the birth of Alfonso the Thirteenth. For several days a fierce gale has ravaged the plains of Castille ; during the night of the 16th of May, when the Queen Regent gave birth to a son at the Royal Palace of Madrid, it suddenly died away.

Within the last two years Europe has had ample opportunity of making herself acquainted with the personality of this smallest quantity of a King conceivable—the youngest of reigning Sovereigns, called upon to face one of the most difficult tasks that have confronted a constitutional monarch. To his initiative Spain looks for the lead to raise her from the financial and industrial depression that has reduced her in the ranks of nations to some measure of her old-time prestige and power. The future still lies all before him. How is he equipped for his task, and what are his prospects of success ?

Before he chose a British princess to share his throne he had already won golden opinions in this country, and had enlisted popular sympathy on his side. Few Royal visitors have achieved popularity more quickly than did Alfonso the Thirteenth during his recent visit to London. A little under medium height, slight but well built, his face with the strongly marked Hapsburg nose and the drooping Bourbon lip, is in repose a little heavy and expression less. But as soon as his interest is aroused, his face becomes alive and animated. His manner is full of dignity and grave self, possession, as if he already felt the weight of his crown; but it is always ready to become alert inquiring, and receptive. His keenness and the intelligence of his interest, once aroused, strike everyone brought into contact with him. Anything may kindle it—a passing motor, a complex bit of machinery, a ceremony or incident he does not immediately understand. On the instant his inquiries are sure to be insistent, searching, and to the point. To this keenness of perception is added a fund of nervous energy and vitality. The programme of his visit to this country was exacting enough in all conscience. But, whenever an interval in his official engagements permitted, he was off either to visit the great shops of the West End or to see some omitted lion with all the keenness of the traditional globe-trotter. Despite the weather, he showed his liking for the open air. He never looked better perhaps than when in the uniform of a British General and superbly mounted, he led his regiment past the saluting base on Laffan's Plain. At the Military Tournament he kept Lord Roberts and the Duke of Connaught constantly busy in explaining the points of interest in every items of the display. He missed very little and at the back of this quick power of observation there seemed to be the keen intelligence of a student who is studying with a definite purpose.

The impression he left abroad is only borne out by the manner of his everyday life at home. He is always active, usually busy, with a keen desire to be on the move and to get at the heart of things. In the splendid Palacio Real of his capital he now occupies the suite of rooms, overlooking the Campo Santo, in which his father lived. The palace, with its splendid white marble staircase still guarded by the marble lions which Napoleon coveted, and its magnificent suite of thirty-five state rooms, is one of the finest residences in Europe. The doorways are for the most part framed in agate or in rare marble. The walls are hung with heavy brocades, which furnish a rich background for the Velasquez, the Luis Lopez, the Riberas, and other priceless pictures. The Charles-III. room is hung with dull blue brocade starred with silver. Another is all dead-rose, relieved by the most florid ornamentation of the Renaissance, with stiff Empire furniture. The Ambassadors' room is hung with red velvet from ceiling to floor, with heavy tassels of gold. The Throne room, the largest and richest of all, is hung throughout with crimson velvet embroidered with gold, against which the tall statues of black bronze all along the wall stand out impressively. Under a dais the two thrones stand, raised from the level of the floor by four steps, guarded on each side by a gilded lion. A feature of this soom, as of many others, is the surprising number of clocks it contains. Clocks were the hobby of Ferdinand the Seventh. In the same way the Palace is eloquent of the individual taste and wealth of a long line of kings and emperors, trophies no which revolutionary has dared to lay a sacrilegious hand. In another wing the armoury is now housed ; here the armour of Charles the Fifth, Philip the Second, and many another Spanish king, richly damascened and incrusted with gold, is kept in as perfect repair as if its wearers might still at any moment call for its use. In the hecoing marble corridors stand the halberdiers of the Palace guard, and whenever a member of the Royal family or a grandee of Spain passes one of these human statues the butt of his halberd falls in ringing salute on the floor.

The King's private apartments overlook the gardens with their gay flower-beds and twenty-six fountains, and beyond them to a wide expanse of wild, broken country, half forest, half moor, which melts into the distant blew of the further mountains. This is the Campo Santo, the favourite hunting-ground of the kings of Spain, within a mile of their capital. Here, when the Court is in residence, the young King spends his mornings. His duties are not sinecures. for every Royal decree and every important commission of appointment bears his autograph. Every day he receives one or other of his great Ministers of State in an audience that lasts for almost an hour. Once a week he attends the Ministerial Council, when the Primier reads his report. Alfonso's personal activity has often made it difficult for his Ministers to keep pace with him. Thus, when the Minister of the Interior was reading the report of a disastrous fire that had occurred in the capital that same morning, the young King interrupted him with, Yes, I know all about that. I was there. He had himself turned out with the fire brigade. Similarly, when the great reservoir burst, carrying destruction far and wide, he was one of the first on the scene of the disaster. The assembled crowd welcomed his arrival with loyal cheers. Nevermind about 'Viva el rey !' now, he shouted ; let us see if we cannot do something to save the lives of these poor people, and was among the first to seize a spade, working in line with his own soldiers.

The sport to which he is chiefly devoted is shooting, and, trained by his father's old loader, he is a remarkably quick and fine shot. At a deer-drive he can usually be trusted to wipe the eye of most of his subjects. His shooting parties are, however, select, rarely larger than a couple of motor-cars will hold. For himself, he always uses two guns, with a third handy in case of emergency, and is attended by one loader. The loader is usually a busy man. Most of his bag is distributed the same day among the hospitals and other charitable institutions of Madrid. The poor of Madrid are wont to say when they see the Royal motors dashing past them on their six-mile run to El Pardo—for the game of the Campo Santo preserves has been severely thinned since his accession—The King is going out shooting for us to-day.

Of his genuine and spontaneous kindliness towards the poor and the peasantry many stories are told. Not long ago, returning from a long spin he passed a little group trudging wearily along the high-road. He pulled up, and inquired their destination. "I can't take the whole party, he said, but I will give the women a lift. It was only when he put them down at the village where they would be that his passengers discovered his identity.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

AN UNFORTUNATE OMISSION.

No Train for the Prince of Wales.

COMMENCEMENT OF FESTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Madrid. They travelled in an ordinary compartment being unable to obtain a special train owing to the confusion and simultaneous arrival of numerous notabilities.

The official fetes were started to-day. The weather is superb and the city is ablaze with decorations and masses of flowers.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

England's Power of Direction.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Sir E. Grey replying to a question in the Commons said that the Sultan of Zanzibar was bound to follow loyally and faithfully the advice of His Majesty's Consul-General in all matters relating to administration.

THE NATAL RISING.

Two Attacks Repulsed.

HEAVY NATIVE LOSSES.

Colonel Mackenzie with a strong force attacked the rebels in the Insuji Valley and pursued them into the bush killing forty.

One Natal trooper was killed on our side.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The rebels have attacked Colonel Leuchal's force and two hours' fighting ensued. The enemy was repulsed, losing seventy killed and many wounded. The Natalians had one killed and several wounded.

RUMOURED CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

An Astounding Suggestion.

UNMUZZLING A MAD DOG.

There are strong rumours of an impending ministerial readjustment.

Lord Ripon is mentioned as likely to retire and it is expected that Mr. Winston Churchill will be promoted.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Completed at Last.

Signor Giolitti has completed his new Italian Ministry with Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister.

THE SERVIAN REGICIDES.

Deference to England's Wishes.

King Peter of Servia has signed a Ukase retiring the principal regicides.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

Severe German Casualties.

HOSTILITIES CONTINUE.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Germans have had frequent fights lately with the Hottentots in South-West Africa and have had nineteen killed and twenty-one wounded, including four officers, since the 21st inst.

CHINESE CUSTOMS QUESTION.

Existing Agreement to be Reaffirmed.

A DIVERGENCE OF OPINION.

Reuter (Peking) says that the Chinese have replied to the second British Note evasively, but Mr. Carnegie, the British Charge d'Affaires subsequently conferred with Waiwupu, the Chinese Foreign Minister and expects satisfaction shortly.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. Grey said China has promised to reaffirm formally that the administration of the Customs will continue as at present constituted.

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES AT CHICAGO.

Malpractices of the Pork Packers.

TINNED PUTREFACTION.

There is great excitement throughout America owing to the revelations made by Mr. Neill, the Labour Commissioner, who inspected the meat packing-houses at Chicago and discovered horrible malpractices and the conversion of putrefying matter into canned meats.

THE TEA DUTY.

Four Penny Duty Rejected.

HOPES OF REDUCTION HELD OUT.

The House of Commons, in Committee, have agreed to a five-penny tea duty after rejecting by 275 against 170 an amendment to reduce it to four-pence.

LONDON, MAY 30.

In the discussion in the Commons last night Mr. Asquith entirely assented in the desirability of reducing the tea duty as much as possible and as soon as possible.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DERBY.

Victory of "Spearmint".

LONDON, MAY 30.

The following is the result of the Derby :—

Spearmint	1
Picton	2
Troutbeck	3

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" from London says: The following are the probable starters for the Derby :—

Nulli Secundus, Beppo, Black Arrow, Buckminster, Dingwall, Frustrator, Gorgos, His Eminence, Lally, Malua, Picton, Plumtree, Prince William, Radium, Saucy (Dame Agenta Colt), Sarcelle, Spearmint, Storm, Troutbeck, White Knight and Victorious or Gemma.

The "Asian" gives the following as the latest betting :—

7 to 2 against Lally.
9 to 2 Spearmint.
10 to 1 Gorgos, Saucy and Malua.
12 to 1 Black Arrow and Picton.
16 to 1 His Eminence.
20 to 1 Radium and Sarcelle.
25 to 1 Beppo and the White Knight.
33 to 1 Nulli Secundus and Storm.
40 to 1 Prince William.
50 to 1 Buckminster and Dingwall.
66 to 1 Frustrator and Plumtree.
100 to 1 Minos.

The weather is fine and the going good.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPANESE COLONY IN TEXAS.

A Large Extent of Land Acquired.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Plans have been completed in New York for the colonization of several thousand Japanese in South West Texas and 520,000 acres have been acquired.

DEFICIT IN THE FRENCH BUDGET.

Due to Extra Naval Expenditure.

It is anticipated that the deficit in the French budget will be nine millions sterling which is partly due to extra naval expenditure.

STRANDING OF A BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

Help Despatched.

H. M. battleship Montague is badly ashore in the Bristol Channel. She has lost both her propellers, and several compartments in the stokeholes are full of water and she is listing heavily.

Tugs have been sent to her assistance.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN RUSSIA.

Ex-Governor-General Escapes Hurt.

Ex-Governor-General Alikhanoff has had a bomb thrown at him at Kutais in Trans-Caucasia. He was wounded in the thigh and a bystander was killed and three wounded.

CRICKET NEWS.

Surrey's Fine Victory.

Surrey has beaten Gloucestershire by ten wickets.

Sussex has beaten Derbyshire by 88 runs.

Cambridge University has beaten Northampton by an innings and 78 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Notts by sixty runs.

Leicestershire has beaten the M. C. C. by sixteen runs.

LATER.

Yorkshire has beaten Worcestershire by nine wickets.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

No Definite Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Nothing definite has been settled regarding the Amir of Afghanistan's visit to India and all that can be said is that the visit will probably be made next cold weather.

THE TROUBLE IN DIR.

No Further News.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

No further news has been received regarding fighting in Dir referred to on Monday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 30.

There is a revival of the old trouble in Dir. Mian Gul, the younger brother of the Chief, has seized two forts belonging to the latter, and has invited the Khan of Nawagai to aid him in a campaign. It is uncertain whether or not affairs will take a serious turn, but Mian Gul avows his intention of ousting his brother from Dir once and for all. So long as the safety of the route to Chitral remains unthreatened, says a Simla authority, and so long as the Khan of Nawagai takes no part in the quarrel, the Government of India will probably not find it necessary to intervene.

ARABS ATTACK THE MAILS.

Serious Affair at Aden.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 30.

On April 23rd a postal runner from Aden to Dthala was attacked and wounded by Arabs, who robbed him of the mails. Most of the contents of the mail bags were afterwards recovered.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

Extent of the Crop Failure.

OPINION OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The Bombay Government in a letter dated the 5th of May submits the following special report on the distress prevailing in the Presidency :—

The affected area includes the whole Bijapur and Ahmednagar, the greater part of Sholapur, South-East Nasik, the Eastern portions of Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and is generally co-extensive with the area affected in 1876-7 and 1896-7. But though the crop failure in the present season is no less complete, the numbers in receipt of relief is insignificant compared with the figures of the previous famine, arising from the fact that plague and a succession of bad seasons have taught the people to look elsewhere for living. Hence the large emigration. In Khandesh, Berar, Hyderabad and Bombay there is ample employment, for those remaining, found on the ordinary public and local works, while an additional takavi advance, amounting in two years to eight and three quarter lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned, recoveries suspended and special allotments made for the improvement of the water supply amounting to one Lakh and seventy four thousand rupees.

It has been estimated that the direct expenditure on famine relief in the Civil and Public Works Department in the year 1906-7 will be 15 and 27 lakhs of rupees respectively. Although the recurrence of the failure of crops of first magnitude over an area as large as in 1876-7 in Deccan and Karnatak is much to be deplored, the Government of Bombay consider it satisfactory that it should have necessitated direct relief, so far, to a far smaller extent than could have been anticipated.

PROSECUTION OF STUDENTS IN BENGAL.

Request for Transfer Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

At the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships Justices Mitter and Holmwood delivered separate judgments, in the case known as the Madaripur Students' case, in which a transfer was requested from the file of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Madaripur.

Mr. Justice Mitter said : The circumstances of the present case are somewhat peculiar. For more than six months the public mind has been in abnormal agitation. Whether there was proper foundation for the agitation or not the existing condition of the public mind cannot be ignored. The Government of the province has adopted measures intended to bring down public feeling and repress the crimes that necessarily follow such excitement and the sub-divisional officer of Madaripur is one of those officers whose duty it is to carry out the administrative directions of Government. He is at the same time a judicial officer and entrusted with the duty of trying the accused. He had to go to the Madaripur school immediately after the police investigation ; it was his duty to assist in the discovery and punishment of crime and it is not unreasonable to the accused, from his words and acts, to conclude that he had a bias against them. The transfer of the case is likely to tend to quieting the minds or the accused. Mr. Justice Mitter was of opinion that the apprehension of accused in this case that they might not have a fair and impartial trial before the present Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripur was not foolish or unfounded, and the case should be transferred to some other Magistrate for trial. As there was no other Magistrate in Madaripur competent in their Lordships' opinion to try the case, the Magistrate of the District should arrange for trial of the case at Madaripur either by himself or by some other competent Magistrate in the District. Mr. Justice Holmwood agreed with his learned colleague.

MAHARAJA OF BHOWNAGAR

On a Successful Shooting Trip.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, MAY 30.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji of Bhownagar, who had been staying here for a change, proceeded on Friday last to Ghantwad, a place near Veraval in the territory of the Gaikwar, on a shooting trip. On his way thither His Highness halted at Amreli to lunch, where he was respectfully received by all the Gaikwari State Officials. His Highness intended to stay longer at Ghantwad, but owing to some pressing State business requiring his attention, he returned here last night. His Highness, nevertheless, bagged one panther while there.

QUESTION OF UNIFORM RAILWAY RATES.

The English System Recommended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

Mr. J. Dougals, Agent, East Indian Railway, has written another letter on the vexed question of railway rates. He suggests, as a remedy, the assimilation of the Indian practice to that which obtains in England which would mean that minima rates would be abolished and only maxima rates remained.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT

To Lecture in Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

Mrs. Annie Besant will lecture in the Town Hall at Simla on 5th, 9th and 13th June.

STOPPAGE OF COUNTERFEIT COINAGE.

Public Aid Solicited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have circulated for the information of members of the Chamber copies of a letter of 15th May from the officiating Comptroller-General asking the Committee to furnish him with a list of members of the Chamber, whether of banks or mercantile firms, who are willing to co-operate in clearing the coinage of counterfeit silver by accepting authority to cut such coin and to deal with it in accordance with the provisions of section 20 of Act III of 1906.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A EUROPEAN.

A Rangoon Sensation.

LADY ATTACKED IN THE NIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 30.

Major R. Vaughan, Cantonment Magistrate, was occupied, on Monday afternoon, in recording the statement of Mrs. Grant, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Grant, V. C., 89th Punjabis, in connection with a complaint that some unknown person had, on the night of the 29th May, entered her bed-room and attempted to strangle her while she was asleep.

Mrs. Grant deposed that on Sunday morning, the 20th instant she was late for Church and had occasion to speak angrily to her ayah who by her absence had delayed her. She warned the ayah that if she were delayed on Sunday morning she would not allow her to go to Church earlier. This was the only occasion she had to speak sharply to this servant. Colonel Grant left for Maymyo in the afternoon. She dined alone and retired early. There were three lights in the room when she retired and she told the ayah to turn them down, leaving the bath-room light only. The servant lowered the dining-room light when she ordered her to put it quite out. The bed-room lamp was thick with ants and not quite out. She called the ayah back to put it out, but the woman did not come. She could not have been further than the top of the stairs when called. After ordering "purdah" to be put down she went to sleep. At about midnight she woke up, hearing what she thought was a bat in the room. She sat up in bed and observed something moving about and making a noise, and then she noticed there was no light in the room. The bed-room lamp was out. She lay down again and tried to go to sleep when she heard a shuffling and a noise which she thought was made by a bat. She lay down again and then felt her bed move. She was not frightened, but thinking that there was somebody in the room, she sat up and coughed. She then heard the weights of the mosquito net bang on the floor, whereupon she jumped up and she lifted the curtains to reach the matches which were on the table close by. She was suddenly seized from behind and a hand was placed over her face. Her throat was clutched and drawn back towards the pillow. It was so sudden that she could not even scream. She was kept in that position for a while, and, thinking that the man was feeling for a knife, she caught his hands as they were taken from her face and screamed. With that he attacked her again and caught her by the throat, and she then heard the orderly running upstairs and calling "memsahib." She continued to scream and the man let go on the approach of the orderly and ran away.

The orderly was first on the scene. Then came the butler, the second boy and the lampman. She then shouted "Catch him he is in the wardrobe room." They all made a search and the orderly reported that everything was correct and nothing missing. By this time the mess guard and the mess servants had collected. She looked out of the window and saw the orderly looking at some foot-prints outside her window. Later on he came and said the little pony's syce was gone. She then asked for the ayah and the butler went and fetched her, and she said that she had been asleep in the godown.

Major Murray came and took witness to his house and then went to the police. Nothing was touched or moved till the police arrived in the morning. There was a footmark on the floor, two dirty marks on the sheet and marks on her night-dress, about the arms and neck.

Mr. Jones, the Inspector, saw them. The cord of the blind was broken. The butler told her that the punkawalla said he saw the old syce jump through the window. The syce, a dismissed servant, who is suspected, has been released on bail, pending enquiry.

THE P & O. COMPANY AND THE FAR EAST.

THE REPORTED DIRECT SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

The announcement contained in a London telegram to the effect that the P. O. Company had decided to start a direct service with Japan can mean nothing else than that the Company are going to run their mail steamers straight through Japan. At present the Company have a direct intermediate service, and have had for fourteen o fifteen years, but passengers for the Far East, who are travelling by the P. & O. mail steamers, have to tranship at Colombo into the P. & O. steamers which run from Bombay or Aden to Yokohama. It would not be surprising if the Company had decided to take this step, for it is no secret that the Norddeutscher Lloyd, owing to their direct service, are at present getting the bulk of the Far Eastern passenger traffic, and that so long as the present P. & O. arrangement exists, they will have an overwhelming advantage in the competition. English people have no particular preference for German steamers, but what people—English, German or any other nationality—have a decided objection to is transhipment. The advantage which the N. D. L. boats enjoy have been very apparent recently, when we have seen the German mail steamers passing through crowded with passengers to such an extent that the ship's officers even have had to surrender their sleeping berths. It would not, therefore, be a very unexpected move on the part of the P. and O., particularly as they have recently added a very fine new class of steamers to their fleet. The only reason why the tendency is to feel doubtful about the news, says "the Times of Ceylon," is that it is announced so casually by means of a telegrgm to the Australian papers which Reuter did not consider worthy of being sent to his subscribers. It must, however, be remembered that it is very seldom that London telegrams to the Australian papers turn out to be inaccurate. The Australian papers, it should be mentioned, take a much larger and more comprehensive service of telegraphic news than Indian or Ceylon papers. When Mr. Joseph, the Managing Director of the P. & O. Company, was in Colombo some months ago, he was asked whether the Company intended taking the step. He gave a rather indefinite answer, which seemed to imply that the matter was under consideration.

The news, supposing it to be true, is of considerable significance to Ceylon, especially as it might mean a weekly P. & O., mail for Colombo, for the assumption not unnaturally is that the Company will run a weekly service as far as Colombo, that is to say a fortnightly service to Australia as at present and a fortnightly service to Japan, arranged alternatively. This would provide Ceylon with a very efficient mail service. On the other hand, it is suggested that it is just possible that the P. and O. Company would then make the intermediate service, which now exists with the Far-East, do for Australia, take their regular service off and run the Bombay boats to Australia. It is, however, scarcely conceivable that they would do this in view of their large passenger traffic at present with Australia, and indeed, it would merely transfer the advantage they now give to the Norddeutscher Lloyd boats running to the Far-East to the latter's Australian service.

SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT

The Drawing of Teams.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Games in the Polo Tournament have been drawn as follows :—

First, Viceregal Lodge team against the Royals ; second, the Veterinary Class against the 12th Lancers ; third, Commander-in-Chief's team against the 17th Lancers. The Slashers, a scratch team from Umbala, are a bye.

BIG MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

FIVE LAKHS INVOLVED.

AT about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, the Soonderdas Mill, standing at Bellasis Road, was found to have caught fire. The mill had been closed at 6-50 p. m. and the premises were left in charge of the night watchmen. A few persons who generally slept in the mill were there at the time of the outbreak. They were there to start the engine early in the morning. Flames and smoke were first noticed issuing from the ring and mule departments. The mill fire apparatus was soon at work, but with no great success the mill being full of very inflammable material, mostly cotton and yarn. The flames spread rapidly and Inspector Dixon of the Bombay Police, on learning of the conflagration, at once started for the spot, followed by Inspector Hartles and Mr. Navorji Saklatvala. Mr. Dixon tried to effect an entrance into the premises through the west gate, but he found it closed. He called out to the men inside to open it, but owing to the noise of the fire his voice was not heard. Mr. Dixon then broke the gates open to find that the flames were spread over a very wide area, and that the whole mill was threatened with destruction. Mr. W. L. B. Souter, acting Commissioner of Police, was also present. Fire engines from the different fire stations soon arrived and the fire was attacked from all possible points. The carding, the rowing, the mule, and other departments of the mill were soon enveloped and little hope was entertained of saving the mill from total destruction. The flames were greatly assisted in their progress by the large stock of yarn and piece goods lying in the folding department. A strong north westerly breeze fanned the flames, which was a lurid spectacle for a quarter of a mile round. A portion of the roof was the first part of the mill to collapse. At about five o'clock yesterday morning, the fire was completely got under control. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed to be due to spontaneous combustion. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 5,00,000 which is fully covered by insurance, the principal companies involved being Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and the Royal Insurance Company. The Agents of the mill are Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Company and the whole mill was insured for Rs. 11,85,000 in different companies.

The mill has a paid-up capital of Rs. 6,50,000 which is divided into 650 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. It had 24,000 spindles and 410 looms. The building was a very old one, and the roofs of all the blocks were freshly tarred in view of the coming monsoon, which greatly assisted the spread of the flames. The Agents of the mill are Messrs Mulji Jetha and Company.

A JAPANESE FAIR.

A BOMBAY correspondent at present in Kobe writes:—There was a fair some eight miles from here, and I went to see it last Sunday. Special trains had been arranged for this fair, just as we have special trains in Bombay for the Mahim fair. The railway system is similar to that of India, but, education being compulsory in Japan, the officials have less trouble with the passengers. Notice-boards with instructions in Japanese and English are provided at each station and the people refer to them when they want to know anything.

The temple we went to visit lies about 3 miles from the station, on a small hill. There was a large crowd of pilgrims of both the sexes. A large number of women were present ; but men of culture were conspicuous by their absence. Going to a fair is considered by the latter as merely a superfluous religious rite ; but women having generally more leisure than men to devote to such matters are always eager to avail themselves of such occasions when they can also set themselves off by their fine costumes.

Refreshment stalls, erected here and there, were freely patronized by the pilgrims. Beggars seated themselves at intervals to receive alms from the pious visitors to the holy shrine. I could not find a single sturdy beggar among them ; and so I think that in Japan no one able to earn a living by work is allowed to beg. All I can say is "Happy Japan !"

We approach the temple. A dozen steps lead us to the main chamber. Two maidens devoted to the service of the god are here busy entertaining the visitors with their dance. Both are dressed in long loose robes which become them gracefully. In one hand each one holds a bell with which she pronounces blessings upon those that make offerings to the god. The offering generally consists of rice, but siver and copper coins are also to be seen sometimes. The pilgrims, by virtue of their pilgrimage, are absolved from all sins and as a tangible proof of this the maidens present each one, be he rich or poor, with an "indulgence."

The idol is very similar to the idols we every day see in Hindu temples in India. The form of worship is also similar to that of the Hindus.

Near the main temple are some smaller temples which derive their sanctity from containing the image of some minor deity or from being the burial place of some saint.

We bought comfits for our Japanese servants left at home—the comfits, however, did not appeal to our Indian taste and so we satisfied ourselves with some tea, (without milk or sugar) oranges and boiled eggs, and returned by train to Kobe.

LAHORE STUDENTS

Still on Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 30.

The majority of the students of the Medical College, Lahore, are still out on strike, and have received no reply to repeated representations made to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Viceroy.

Some 35 students out of 260 have returned to College and have been re-admitted.

OUTRAGE IN MOROCCO.

European Protection Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram, dated London the 27th instant says :—A Frenchman, employed, in the Algerian Bank, has been murdered near Tangier.

The French Minister is taking engergetic action, and the entire European Colony is considering a demonstration to demand from the Powers protection for life and public order.

DEATH OF A COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wace, acting Colonial Secretary, died last night of dysentery.

[Mr. Herbert Wace, C.M.G., was the youngest son of the late Rev. R. H. Wace, of Wadhurst, Sussex, and was educated at Westminster. He came out as Writer to Ceylon in 1873 and six years later, in 1879, was appointed Assistant Agent at Kalutara, W. P. He was then successively Government Agent at Ratnapura, 1885, N.-W. Province, 1890, Southern Province, 1897, and Central Province since 1900. He was also a Member of the Legislative Council, and was created C.M.G. in 1903.]

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The General Elections in France.

HUMOURS OF THE CONTESTS.

BRITISH PAINTERS AT THE SALON.

PARIS, MAY 11.

WITH the multiplicity of parties existing in France and the diversity of their political labels, it is not the easiest thing in the world to reckon results. The official arithmetic gives a net gain of twenty-four to the bloc, or Ministerialists but it is anticipated that the second ballots will give a working majority of over 100, rendering the bloc entirely independent of the Socialist element in the Chamber—a remarkable result, testifying to the growth of the Republican sentiment in the country. Thus a severe blow has been struck at Nationalism, and the Government is stronger than ever before. There is a considerable number of second ballots to take place in a fortnight's time, which may modify today's position, but one thing is certain, that no sensational change has taken place in the opinion of the country. The Nationalists, however, have lost some of their prominent members. Paris is, as it always is "again the Government," and has returned a majority of anti-Ministerialists. Jean Jaures, the leader of the Parliamentary Socialists, is elected at Carmaux, in the department of the Tarn. M. Sarrien, also retains his seat by an overwhelming majority. All the Cabinet Ministers have been returned to the new Chamber. They include M. Etienne, the admirable Minister of War; M. Thompson, Minister of Marine; M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction and the author of the bill separating Church from State ; M. Georges Leygues, Minister of Colonies ; M. Berard, Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs ; M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works; and M. Ruau, Minister of Agriculture. M. Clemenceau is a Senator, and, therefore, not exposed to the chances of universal suffrage.

Other interesting political personages who have been returned are M Paul Doumer, President of the Chamber of Deputies ; M. Berteaux, the wealthy stockbroker and Socialist ex-Minister of War, the two Catholic leaders, Abbe Lemire and Abbe Gayraud, M. Delcasse, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot, the leader of the Centre, recently elected to the Academic Francaise, M. Paul Deschanel, the Beau Brummel of the House and its former President, M. Henri Brisson, former Prime Minister, the Marquis de Dion, a well-known Nationalist leader and head of an automobile firm, Dr. Brousse, Socialist, who was President of the Municipal Council during the interchange of visits with the London County Council, and M. Maurice Barres, newly elect of the Forty Immortals. Maitre Labori, disguised as Citoyen Labori, the stalwart defender of Dreyfus, has been contesting a division in the Fontainebleau district. He has not succeeded in carrying his seat at the first attempt, but he will probably arrive in the second ballots, and thus join the distinguished barristers, such as M. Millerand, already in Parliament.

M. Marcel Habart, who was exiled with M. Paul Deroulede and was his Fidus Achates during his residence beyond the Pyrenees, has been defeated at Sceaux by a supporter of the Government, whilst M. Deroulede himself has to submit to a second ballot, his majority being insufficient to carry him through. The manoeuvres de la deniere heure were most amusing in Paris, and a perfect fury of coloured bills appeared on the wall in one last frantic effort to capture the voter. In certain cases the tradesman employed the opportunities that the law gave him to stick unstamped bills upon the walls for his own personal profit, and a last word to electors sometimes terminated with the advice to try X, the perfect-fitting tailor. The humorist candidate has not been wanting this election to cheer the gloom of the ordinary political atmosphere. One aspirant broke out into verse in his electoral address. One line contains twenty-two poetic feet, which may be considered a record in such things.

Well, the election has passed, and not a broken head in the whole of Paris. Save at Carmaux, in Jean Jaures's constituency, there was practically no disorder at all. It is probably the calmest election since the foundation of the Republic. The authorities however, decided to take no risks, and there was plenty of force, both police and military, to deal with disorder if it had broken out. One lesson to be drawn from the election is that people like their politics pure. The Radical Socialists show a diminution in favour of the Socialists pure and simple, and the Socialists themselves are of the uncompromising sort, eschewing all connection with the bourgeois elements. That is one explanation of the defeat of Jaures, no doubt. He is a Bourgeois-Socialist, not disdaining the loaves and fishes of office ; whereas Jules Guesde, who has marched to victory in the north, is the pure and undiluted sort, preaching revolution and believing in it. It is a significant tendency, more especially as the complexion of the present Government is that of Bourgeois-Socialism. Finally, one is struck by this great fact, that talk of bombs, talk of plots, and of revolution has not changed one iota the representation of Paris whereas the country as a whole has only responded, to senseless panic by slightly veering towards revolution and otherwise taking no notice at all. This proves how absolutely superficial alarums and excursions are as an indication of the real French character.

The elections are extremely interesting. They have proved the folly of those persons who speculated in panic as a political investment. As a commercial investment—especially if you have hams to sell—a Revolution may be an excellent thing, but politically it has ended in a bad slump of Nationalist stock. The enemies of the Republic—because, whatever their particular label, they are practically un-Republican in their aspirations—pledged their credit on this Revolution coming off ; they have not fulfilled their promises, and in consequence they are politically bankrupt. To change one's simile, they had all the cards, but they did not know how to play. They had an excellent trump up their sleeves in the separation of Church and State, calculated to galvanise the lukewarm Catholic into religious ardour ; but, of course, their strongest suit was the Revolution. How provokingly slow the electors were to follow the lead of their would-be partners. They refused to be frightened at the Revolution, and they refused to be angry at the Separation. The reply to the strenuous efforts of the Opposition—of all the forces of the Faubourg St. Germain and the Champs Elysees—is a bigger majority than ever of advanced Republicans. The French peasantry have maintained their reputation for shrewdness ; they refuse to catch fire when the Nationalists throw the petards. It is most annoying of them.

The Government have already a majority of over twenty. The chances in the second ballots are overwhelmingly in their favour. I should not be surprised if they had a majority, finally, of 120 or even more. That will give them independence of the Socialists—a guarantee for the future soundness and un-Revolutionary character of legislation. It shows that the conservative influences of the country have rallied to the Bloc; it shows that the two last admirable speeches of MM. Sarrien and Clemenceau, in which they definitely threw over extreme policies and parties, have created a new impression of confidence and security. As all the world knows, the Government met a bogus Revolution by a bogus plot. It is a policy of retaliation which may not represent the highest morality in politics, but, in this particular case, a little seclusion did the impetuous gentlemen concerned no great harm, whilst it did a great deal of good to public order. There is no doubt that, as a political ruse it was admirably timed and admirably adapted to answer the farce of Revolution. In Paris it was laughed at this strange assortment of political plotters in the country, it was taken au serieux, and has certainly contributed to Sunday's results.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Bombay Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola presiding.

TENDERS FOR A STEAM ROAD ROLLER.

Regarding the response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of one 15-ton steam road roller fitted with a Morrison's scarifier the Commissioner wrote to the Board to say that Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., and Messrs. John Fleming and Co., had sent in their tenders. Of these the tender of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., amounting to Rs. 9,995 was the lowest, and he proposed the acceptance of the same. The Commissioner's proposal was approved.

THE AIM OF THE MUNICIPALITY IN INVITING TENDERS.

Once again consideration was given to the Commissioner's recommendation made in the following para of his letter No. 4734 dated the 18th instant regarding the tenders received for the supply of steel plates, iron bars etc :—(f) Schedule I.—Consideration of the various tenders will show that there is very little difference between the rates quoted by Messrs. Adamji Mahomedally and Co., Hussanally Adamji and Co., and Mulji Haridas and Co., the totals working out on the approximate quantities to Hussanally Adamji Rs. 14,349, Mulji Haridas Rs. 14,460-10, Adamji Mahomedally & Co. 15,040. The choice lies between Mulji Haridas and Hussanally Adamji in the total of whose rates there is a difference of only Rs. 111. As to the standing of these two firms there can be no question, Messrs. Mulji Haridas and Co., being one of the biggest iron merchants in Bombay. It is an opportunity such as this of big importers tendering for comparatively small Municipal contracts that we ought to aim at and now that the opportunity presents itself by dealing with such men I recommend that advantage be taken of it. We can always rely on them for immediate supplies of the exact description that we require. With middle-men and minor importers one difficulty has always been delays in supply and disputes and rejections of inferior stores and consequent want of efficiency in the Departments indenting for articles on the Central Stores."

On the proposition of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. James MacDonald, it was resolved to adopt the Commissioner's proposal in connection with the acceptance of the tender.

A MEMORIAL FROM OVER SEVEN HUNDRED CITIZENS.

The Board considered the memorial to the Corporation from Mr. H. C. Crisp and 783 others, tax-payers, property-owners and residents in Gilder Street, Foras Road, Sleater Road, Grant Road and the localities adjoining thereto, praying for reasons given, that the Corporation may be pleased to resolve that the plot of land reclaimed by filling in the Gilder Tank be left open and utilized as a garden or recreation ground only.

Regarding the memorial, the Commissioner in his letter stated : "With reference to the resolution of the Corporation No. 4230 of the 1st February 1904, sanctioning the permanent closing of Gilder and certain other tanks, I have the honour to state that the work of filling in the Gilder and the Matharpakhadi Tanks has been completed and to request the decision of the Corporation as to the disposal of the sites. As regards the site of the Gilder Tank I would suggest that the question of the disposal of this site be deferred in view of the extensive operations of the Improvement Trust in the neighbourhood. The final disposal by the Trust of their land will indicate the utility of the site either as a recreation ground or as a building site. As regards the site of the Matharpakhadi Tank I am of opinion that a portion of it may be reserved as a recreation ground and the rest used as a metal depot which is much needed there. The area of the Gilder Tank site is about 8,866 square yards and that of the Matharpakhadi Tank is about 978 square yards."

It was resolved to forward the memorial with the Commissioner's remarks thereon, to the Corporation for their consideration.

SMOKE NUISANCE—HOW IT COULD NOT BE HELPED.

Mr. Jaffur Cassum Moosa, Estate Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Standing Committee, complaining of nuisance caused to the occupants of His Highness' houses on Jail Road and Dongri Street, by smoke from two adjacent bakeries, and which was now becoming, unbearable and seriously affected the health of the occupants.

In respect to the smoke nuisance complained of, the Commissioner after due enquiry wrote to the Board that both the bakeries were of the ordinary kind and no steam, water or other mechanical power was employed on the premises. A wood fire was lighted in the oven to heat it and when the interior of the oven had attained the requisite temperature for baking purposes, the embers were raked out or pushed in to one side and the articles to be baked were then introduced. During the early stages of the heating process, a certain amount of smoke was doubtless produced. That, however, could not be avoided, and if the height of the chimney were increased, the oven would not consume to any appreciable extent more of its own smoke than it did at present, though by reason of the smoke being discharged at a higher level the nuisance complained of would be obviated, The owners of the bake-houses were not infringing any of the provisions of the Municipal Act, and the Municipality could not legally call upon them to adopt the only remedial measure indicated in the circumstances, namely, to raise the oven-chimneys to a greater height. The provisions of section 391 of the Municipal Act were directed to secure the consumption by a furnace of its own smoke and were not applicable to the cases under consideration in which the construction of a chimney to carry the smoke away was the remedy for the nuisance complained of. Until bake-houses were registered and brought under Municipal control by legislation by amending the Municipal Act, the remedy for the nuisance complained of lay in a Court of Law.

It was resolved to inform the party concerned, in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

TYPHOID FEVER AMONG THE EUROPEANS OF BOMBAY.

Concerning the typhoid fever in Bombay, the Executive Health Officer reported as follows :—"I have the honour to inform you that there is no abnormal prevalence of typhoid fever in the City at present. During the last six months some 78 cases of typhoid fever were reported in the City. Of the number 46 recovered and 32 died, which is almost the average mortality from typhoid during the past five years. 69 persons were reported to have contracted the disease in Bombay and nine cases were imported. But in many cases it is difficult to trace the cause of the disease and to ascertain if it is contracted in Bombay. More than half the number occurred amongst Europeans, Eurasians and Christians."

The report was recorded.

INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY DURING FIRES.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in accordance with notice given moved and Dr. D. B. Master seconded that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Standing Committee with information as to the cause of the want of pressure in the water mains and the insufficient supply of water on the occasion of the fire which took place at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba on Wednesday last.

Sir Bhalchandra said he had read in the papers, the alarming news that during the last fire at Colaba there was no sufficient water to be found in the Municipal water pipes and that the water, when obtained subsequently, ran at a very low pressure. He wished the Commissioner would say whether there was any truth in that report and if so, would assign the reasons why.

After doing some other business the meeting adjourned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from Aden with the English mail brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Beckwith, Mr L H
Denham, Mrs H T and 2 children
Lambert, Mr J J
Meiklejohn, Mr C A
Robinson, Mr E H and Mrs
Ratcliffe, Mr F E
Shorrock, Mr
Vaughan, Mr S

FROM MARSEILLES.

Basu, Mr D N
Cooke, Mr A F
Campbell, Col F
Combridge, Mr A J
Edwards, Mr H J and Mrs
Goslem, Maj F
Radici, Mr W A
Roger, Mr J W
Sauer, Mr A E and Mrs
Sowell, Mr H M and Mrs
Toogood, Capt A S

FOR KARACHI.—Montgomery, Mr R H

HIS MAJESTY DON ALFONSO.

(Concluded from page 4.)

His motor disputes the first place with his gun in his affections. He always drives himself, and is not content with merely holding the wheel. He probably knows the constitution of his favourate Mircedes as well as his own chauffeur. At Miramar, the Queen Christina's villa at San Sebastian, he rigged up an "atelier" in the grounds, where he used to spend hours with his chauffeur picking his machines to pieces. He once astonished his companion during a breakdown near San Sebastian by giving the maker and estimated horse-power of every car that passed them. That is a sixteen horse-power Panhard; that's a twenty-tour horse power Leon Bollee. He made a point of trying to place every car from its build and other idiosyncrasies as it approached. There is no doubt that he is of a mechanical turn of mind, and is never happier than when pottering about machinery. One of the Royal residences, la Casa de Campo, was recently turned into a model farm and agricultural training college ; for on the betterment of her agricultural methods on more scientific lines Spain must largely depend for her economic salvation. There Alfonso is always content to spend hours, and he insists on the latest advances in agricultural machinery being tried there.

Considering Spain as the traditional home of courtly etiquette and the rigid formality of the ceremonial that still distinguishes many of the Court functions, it is curious how very easily accessible both the King and Queen Christina are in the Palacio Real. Anyone in Madrid with some claim to breeding or official position, though not necessarily of noble birth, is free to beg the favour of a personal audience. Usually the request is granted, and on the day appointed the visitor attends the weekly Court, and their Majesties will then exchange a few words with him. On Saturday they, as a rule, drive out together in semi-state to attend the salve at the Church of Buen Suceso, with only a handful of the Escolta Real, a corps delite not unlike our Horse Guards, behind the carriage. Petitions are often proffered through the carriage windows, and no attempt is made to prevent the crowd from clustering round the Royal carriage. In many ways Spain has of late years become strangely democratic. Alfonso the Twelfth was the first to breach the Chinese wall of etiquette. A thorough cosmopolitan, educated in turn at Paris, at Vienna, and at Sandhurst, etiquette bored him consumedly. A distinguished diplomatist remembers seeing, on his arrival at Madrid, a veteran General advance on bended knee to kiss the Royal hand. The King would not allow it. "We only bend the knee to God to day," he insisted. Later he astounded his Court by usually referring to the Queen of Spain as "my wife." The personal popularity Alfonso the Pacificator enjoyed has undoubtedly stood his son in good stead. Though he has undergone his baptism of fire in Paris, he is altogether fearless among his own people. During his progress through the verulently Republican towns of Catalonia the working classes were wont to crowd round his horse for the pleasure of touching his stirrup, and the young King always refused to allow them to be kept at a distance. He has many friends among the journalists who accompany him on his journeys, and he even suffers camera-fiends patiently. The other day, coming out of the villa at Biarritz, a place that must have many associations for him—for it was there and at Arcachon that his father wooed and won the Archduchess Maria Christina—he begged Princess Ena to stand still to undergo the ordial by Kodak from one of his familiar satellities. Active in mind and body, keen, alert, full of intelligence, and endowed with a certain sound common-sense that never seems to sacrifice anything of dignity, he is already universally popular, and seems possessed of qualities likely to make his good repute enduring.

Most of the Alfonsos have left an honourable mark in Spanish history. There was Alfonso the Good, who shared his honours with the Cid—Alfonso the Noble the liberator of Andalusia ; Alfonso the Just, the conqueror of the Moors at Rio Salado, and there was Alfonso the Pacificator, who freed his country of civil war. In so goodly a company Alfonso the Thirteenth bids fair to win as honourable a name.

THE NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

STUDENTS of ethnology visiting the New Zealand Exhibition in November will find that special effort have been made to secure, not only the presence of representatives of several of the fast dying races of the Pacific Islands, but also a display of their products. The Government of Fiji have taken 9,000 square feet of space for a court to represent the natives and the luxurious wealth of their tropical islands. The Cook Islands are also making a display by a native village, and showing the customs and habits, the weapons and utensils of these interesting people. The most instructive and yet the saddest of all—the Maori—who although classified among the highest of native races, and who has received paternal care and nature, both physically and intellectually, from our Government, is passing slowly to extinction, will also be in evidence. These people, their wharés, their tangis, their customs, arts, and songs, will be in evidence at the Exhibition in a display that has never before been attempted. It will enlighten and instruct both visitors and New Zealanders.

The Canadian Government attempt nothing by halves. When they advertise, their intelligence department consistently considers the pros and cons, and whether the advantages of trade are likely to balance the expense. Canada has decided to erect a special building for her exhibits, and is sending out a trained staff of men who are fully organised to cope with exhibition displays in any part of the world. Commercial development is expected as a result, and reciprocity of trade is assured on the mutual familiarity with products and manufactures.

The weird and wonderful Rotorua, Nature's marvel, which attracts so many thousands of visitors from all parts of the world annually to New Zealand, is to have its counterpart in detail on a small scale at a Exhibition. Volcanoes, geysers, boiling springs, and the famous terraces will be produced under the supervision of Dr. Wohlmann, the eminent scientist.

From Manchester an extensive range of models of scientific instruments and teaching appliances are being shipped, including working models of steam, gas, and petrol engines, models of the turbine, mechanical and physical laboratory apparatus. Many of these are entirely new in their relation to commerce.

THE 26th annual meeting of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society was held on May 4 in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster. Sir William Mackworth Young, chairman of the Society, presided. The report made allusion to two remarkable movements during the past year, full of promise for India in the future. One is the organisation by some leading Eurasian ladies at Bangalore of the Women's Missionary Society for India, the object of which is to enlist, train, and as far as possible support workers from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community in connection with other Missionary agencies. The other, which marks a new era in the history of Protestant missions, is the formation of the National Missionary Society of India. The organisation is to be worked by Indian agents, supported by funds contributed by Indian Christians. It is pledged to loyalty to the churches, and aims to work in harmony with existing missionary bodies. The chairman, in moving that the report be printed and circulated, referred with satisfaction to the wave of religious feeling which was passing over India. The Society had sent out 10 missionaries during the past year, including two lady doctors. Miss Darley (Kien Ning, China) seconded the motion and spoke hopefully of the work of the missionaries in China. The meeting was also addressed by Miss S. Karney (Gampola, Ceylon), and the Rev. C. W. A. Clarke, late principal of the Noble College, Masulipatam, India.

BETTING.

THERE appears to be great activity amongst the Anti-Gamblers in various countries at the present time. A Bill is to be brought into the Senate of the State of the New York, which is said to have the support of the Governor, making betting on the race-course a felony, the Bill apparently sweeping into its net both backer and bookmaker alike. What the chances are of such a measure passing may be left to individual prognostication. The point for the present is that such a scheme is in the air. Further, in our own country, we have various corporations, notable amongst them that of Newport, inserting clauses in their Private Bills directed against the street bookmaker, making him liable to arrest on the spot, and imprisonment without the option of a fine on a second conviction. These provisions would of course go a great deal further than the local bye-laws which have of late years been enacted, but have certainly proved powerless to suppress the business. Then there are all sorts of rumours about Lord Davey and the Bishop of Hereford being again on the war-path. It is said that they contemplate bringing in a Betting Bill of a very drastic character, no doubt encouraged by the large Radical majority in the new House of Commons. Probably the composition of the House will be favourable to legislation of this kind ; but it is also hinted that a Bill is in contemplation entrusting the licensing of all race-courses to the County Councils, thus so far superseding the authority of the Jockey Club. One need scarcely dwell on the mischievous effects of such an arrangement, which, however, will be almost certain not to pass.

Even in France, a country by no means of an ultra goody character, of late years stringent measures have been taken against bookmakers on the race-course. This almost needless to say, was merely the enforcement of a law passed some years ago, and was intended not for the suppression of betting, but in the interests of the Pari-Mutuel, and various public institutions which profit thereby. A good deal has of late been written in the press about the possibilities of

THE PARI MUTUEL

coming into general use in this country. One thing is certain : that while betting has of late years undergone a considerable change, the change, has not involved any diminution in volume. True it is that the magnitude of betting transactions is very much less than it was in the days of the Bentincks and the Hastingses ; the heavy plunging that went on then is not known nowadays. The compensating feature is that betting is very much more widely spread and more generally indulged in amongst all classes of society : all ranks from the highest to the lowest can now have their "bit" on though it be only a small bit.

But this is not like the betting of old ; the above state of affairs is symptomatic of an important change which for the past quarter of a century has been coming over betting. In former days, all the betting that took place off the race-course was "ante-post betting *i.e.* on future events, often months before the contest came off, and at odds which were publicly stated and advertised.

This species of betting now occupies a comparatively small place. Where twenty years ago the Derby market for the next year would begin after the decision of the two-year-old races at Ascot, nowadays the list of transactions recorded on a Derby at the opening of the year is infinitesimal. Much might be written as to the cause of the decadence of the future-event betting ; suffice it here to point out that the change has taken place. The betting of the present day for the most part consists of starting price, and the post betting, of taking the odds on the race-course. It is a palpable fact that starting-price betting has of late grown enormously in popular favour, largely no doubt owing to the facility it offers to the small backer to have a wager without going on to the race-course. It brings within his range every unimportant race of that or any subsequent day, about which there is not and never would have been any future-event betting. But for the existence of starting-price betting these small races would never be within the reach of the small stay-at-home backer at all.

Now the Pari-Mutuel is essentially, and in the most proper sense of the term, a starting-price instrument. It no doubt has its advantages as well as its disadvantages; for instance, those who have studied the returns in the French sporting papers cannot fail to have noticed how greatly the Pari-Mutuel prices returned are in favour of the backer as compared with those of the bookmakers. In point of fact, from the nature of the system, the backer gets the real starting price, and not a mere bookmaker's quotation ; the money is divided (subject to deductions) amongst those who actually back the winning horse. It is of course much more available for betting in small sums than in large ; and in this way it would be a useful agent for starting-price betting in towns. Whether it would ever be adopted in the rings of the race-course is a different matter. It certainly would not do for betting heavily there, as it is essentially a ready-money system, and in the case of people who want to bet heavily would involve their carrying about large sums of money in their pockets instead of sending a cheque on the following Monday. If it is ever to be adopted on the race-course at all, it will probably be in the smaller rings only, and not in what is commonly known as Tattersall's. Of course, it is said that at the time you put your money on you do not know what price you are getting, so that a man who is for the moment so much to the bad is not aware how much he has to stake in order to get round, But as against that he receives the full price, and probably a better one.

FOR AND AGAINST THE MACHINE.

From the point of view of the bookmaker, or keeper of the machine, the advantage may be shortly summed up. The keeper of the machine cannot make the large profits that a bookmaker can—this is an obvious consequence of the fact already alluded to, that the depositors in the Pari-Mutuel almost invariably get better prices than they do from the bookmaker. On the other hand, unlike the bookmaker, making his money as he does solely by percentages, he cannot get hit. Many a time the starting-price bookmaker finds that he has laid heavily against a street-corner tip in London ; and the horse, not being fancied in the paddock, goes out to a very long price at the start, on which the bookmaker has to pay. This is obviously not a risk incidental to the Pari-Mutuel.

One word on the legal side of this question. The machine most clearly would not infringe the Betting House Act, not even in the case of a man who kept a Pari-Mutuel in an office, and invited customers to come in and put their money on. Some writers in the press have gone astray over this matter and suggested that the Pari-Mutuel might be held to be a place but it must not be forgotton that the only person who is liable in this respect is the occupier or keeper of the place, which he uses for betting with all comers. The keeper of the Pari-Mutuel does not bet himself with subscribers; he is merely a stake-holder: as the name of the apparatus would show, it is the subscribers who are betting with one another. As far as its uses on the racecourse goes, there was a prosecution under the Vagrant Act for setting up a Pari-Mutuel on the public part of the racecourse at Wolverhampton. It was alleged that this Pari-Mutuel machine was an instrument of wagering on a game of chance, within the meaning of that Act, and so it was held by the Court. The decision was no doubt due to a misunderstanding of the real functions of the apparatus. The Court—in its ignorance—though it was something like a teetotum or roulette table which depended purely on chance, not seeing that it was really only an instrument for registering the actual number of bets made. It is strange that this decision was given by Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice, who lamented the operations of the machine as an instance of ingenuity which might have been better applied. This was the same Cockburn who twenty years earlier introduced the Betting House Act into the House of Commons, carefully avoiding any interference with Tattersall's and the other recognised clubs. However, racecourse managers need not fear this aspect of the question, as the machines would be in the enclosures, which are, of course, private property, and the Vagrant Act only applies to gaming in public places.

ANOTHER ASPECT

of the introduction of the Pari-Mutuels may be noticed. Betting disputes would be largely reduced in numbers, every transaction would be for ready money, so there would be no default on the backer's part, and it would be impossible for the keeper of the machine to abscond without settling with the winners. There would therefore be no fear of welshing, the principal danger that the small backer has to contend with in the cheaper racecourse enclosures. It is also difficult to see how disputes could arise as to the rights of the parties in any transaction, as the conditions under which the apparatus works are simple enough. A fruitful source of dispute under existing conditions—the proper starting price in any given case—would no longer exist ; backers of the winner take what is in the apparatus, minus the percentages ; no more and no less. This, of course, is far from the case with the anti-post betting, which, as we have already pointed out, plays but a small part in modern speculation. Transactions of this class were always subject to a somewhat elaborate code of rules, known as Tattersall's Rules of Betting which was a code drawn up and acted upon by the members of Tattersall's Club. At one time the committee of Tattersall's was really the hierarchy of the betting franternity. They decided intricate questions under the rules, and, in a sense, acted as a debt-collecting agency for their members. They had this control over defaulters, that if they reported a man as a defaulter to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, he was warned off the Turf, and thereby became disqualified from taking any part in racing.

There was also another body which had considerable influence in adjudicating upon betting disputes and enforcing betting claims. We refer to the committee of the Newmarket Rooms. This was another betting club, which met at Newmarket, probably very largely composed of the same personnel as Tatesall's; but it was a different club, and dealt generally with bets contracted at Newmarket. Of late years, as betting markets, both Tattersall's and the Newmarket Rooms have been on the wane ; in fact, Tattersall's may be said to have become extinct for some years.

Some few years ago a great change took place in the composition of the tribunals to which we have alluded. Dissatisfaction was sometimes felt that there was no adequate provision for backers and bookmakers being impartiall represented, as the composition of the committees on any particular occasion was always doubtful. At Tattersall's the bookmaker was inadequately supported : on the committee of the Newmarket Rooms the bookmaking element usually predominated. Not long ago the two bodies by mutual consent amalgamated and formed a central body for the decision of betting disputes and the enforcement of betting claims, which body may be said to have almost a national character. It, of course, has no legal status ; in fact, its formation took place very quietely and probably the majority of racing men are ignorant of its existence. And whereas the old committee's functions were supposed to be confined to disputes between members of their respective clubs this committee now entertain complaints or disputes between any persons, whether members of the club or not but as we have said, Tattersall's as a betting club or market has long been a thing of the past. At the same time the old nomenclature has been preserved : it is known as Tattersall's Committee, and its composition is such as to inspire every confidence in the justice and impartiality of its decisions. The Stewards of the Jockey Club give the same recognition to its report of defaulters as to that of the Tattersall's Committee of old. But if the Pari-Mutuel came into general use, this new committee would have but little to do.—G. H. Stutfield in "Badminton."

MAN AND MOTORMAN.

APRIL sunshine and the right of English roads, with their borders of green-peppered hedge, bring me back to a subject which I began to write about a few weeks ago—the use of the motor-car for few week-end tours. It will be remembered, says Mr. Filson Young in "The Tribune", that for all-round use on such occasions I advocated a car of between 20 and 30-h.p., special attention being paid to design in such matters as clutch and control—two points that become more and more important in my estimation the more I look about me and consider the behaviour of various types of car on the road. The result of my own experience, at any rate, is that I would no more omit the fitting of a foot-throttle on a big car than I would omit variable ignition, and that I believe a properly designed metal-to-metal expanding clutch to be the only kind that can be relied upon to secure freedom from trouble in hard and varying conditions of use and treatment. With which confession of faith I may resume my remarks on the best way in which to secure success in short week-end tours.

Suppose that you are an expert motorist (the question does not arise otherwise) and know your car inside and out, and know also that it is in perfect condition—it may be a problem with you whether or not to take a chauffeur on your week-end drive. By leaving him behind you make room for another passenger, and can then have a party of four ; for I think four is the greatest number of persons that even a big car can carry comfortably on a tour of this kind, unless the three in the back seat do not mind (to use an Irish expression) "sitting familiar." But on three days of fast travel they would have to sit very familiar indeed, and it is just a question whether the familiarity might not become irksome and uncomfortable, especially when complicated by the presence of luggage and wraps. If, therefore, you wisely decide to devote the seating accommodation of the car to the use four people you must decide whether one of the four is to be a chauffeur. The disadvantage of the chauffeur on these occasions (when he is not driving) is the comparative social isolation of the other passenger who shares the back seat with him. He may be a delightful chauffeur and an excellent fellow, and it may still be a disadvantage for one of the passengers to be exclusively dependent on him for society and conversation. He has a way of importing an atmosphere of oil and machinery into the rear of the car ; he is more interested in the arrrngement of cans and spare parts than of rugs and wraps ; and, be his garments never so spotless, exigencies of his calling are such that the ring on his finger (all chauffeurs wear rings) gleams startingly amid the oily grime of his hands. These are his disadvantages, obvious enough ; and the point is, whether, to an active and expert motorist, the advantage of his presence on a short tour outweigh them.

I have made many such tours with and without the company of chauffeurs, and I declare unhesitatingly in favour of their company. Of course, it depends on your conception of what constitutes the pleasure of motoring. When I am making a journey, I love to drive a motor-car and to spin along the roads, but I hate mending tyres. That is not motoring at all—it is skilled labour, of an arduous and unpleasant kind. Some people, on the other hand, who take a larger and nobler view of motoring than I do regard all labour expended and dirt acquired in the process as great gain, and part of their pleasure. I do not ; the labour and pleasure of driving are enough for me, and I am frankly willing to leave the privileges of clearing, filling, and try-mending to others. I owe too much to the labours of really able and deligent chauffeurs to be anything but desirous of their presence on many journeys I may make. I remember a fortnight's tour I took in England without a chauffeur—remember it with pleasure, but after a long day on the road it is pleasanter to take one's ease at one's inn than to go out into a dark stable-yard, and there, with lantern and tool-kit and hose-pipe and oily rag, go about the business of cleaning and preparation for the morrow. I am usually lucky in the matter of tyres, and so I have no nightmare-memories of that kind, but on the rare occasions of my ill-luck, when I have had two punctures within ten minutes, I have blessed in my heart the sturdy figure of the chauffeur what time, with a kit of iron implements spread on the road, he has pulled and pushed and prised with levers and fingers and wrists and knees the stiff, unkind fabric of a big driving-wheel outside cover. That is a man's work—not a motorist's.

There are all sorts of other ways in which the presence of a good chauffeur is of advantage and comfort to the week-end motorist. If one is driving oneself, and the man is only sitting in the car, there is a fair division of labour, and one has no compunction in setting him to work at cleaning and filling and adjusting as soon as the evening destination is reached. All this adds to the scope of the tour and economises time that is doubly precious because it is limited. On a holiday of three days odd half-hours saved here and there may mean much ; and, above all, the presence of a trustworthy attendant sets the motorist himself free for what will surely have been one of the objects of his journey—namely, to see something of the places he visits. Thus a stop for petrol, instead of resolving itself into trafficking with a cycle merchant and unscrewing numberless green cans, may mean an interesting place seen and visited—a memory, perhaps, for a lifetime. And in a country that one wants to see more minutely than the flight of the motor-car allows it is pleasant at such a halt to walk quietly on and leave the chauffeur to bring the car after you, so that if you have a mind you may vary your feast of miles with a little tramping or desultory strolling and an occasional smoke by the green roadside. For, even on a week-end tour, it is sometimes pleasant to get away from one's car.

ONCE more attention is directed to the deplorable shortage of waggons on some of the Indian railways. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce points out that only 2,000 tons of grain is being brought to that port instead of 5,090 weekly. This is a disastrous state of affairs if the facts are correctly stated. It means a loss to shippers and to merchants, and is a check upon the enterprise of cultivators who are discouraged if they experience difficulty in placing their produce on the market at the time when the demand for it is greatest, and prices at their best. We still think that the railway authorities have not grappled with this question of waggon supply boldly enough. The capacity to transport should be in excess of and not below positive requirement.

HERALDIC BANNERS.

SERIES FOR ST. PAUL'S.

WHEN the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is opened at St. Paul's on June 12 in the presence of the King, Sovereign of the Order, a very notable contribution to the stately symbolism of the ceremonial will be found in the display of the banner of the Knights Grand Cross. The chapel which is to link so fittingly the great cathedral of the City with the order of chivalry that is especially associated with Colonial service is the one which was for several years chiefly filled by the monument to the Duke of Wellington, and will in future make St. Paul's to this order what St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is to the Garter, and Westminster Abbey to the Bath. To the Decorative Needlework Society (17, Sloane-street), of which the Queen is patron, has been entrusted the important task of making thirty-four of the banners that are to be hung over the stalls, and the work has involved a degree of technical skill hardly to realise unless by an expert. In each case the coat-of-arms has had to be reproduced in colours according to the strictest regulations of heraldry and to ensure absolute accuracy it has been supervised by Mr. St. John Hope, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Only British-woven silk from Braintree has been employed, and as the banners have to appear exactly the same on both sides, difficulties of the task have been enhanced. Generally speaking, the lions, griffins, and such devices have been carefully traced and cut out, and then cleverly applique to the ground material, but here and there, as in the delineation of faces, it has been necessary to execute them in the finest stitchery. Among the particularly notable banners shown on May 17 to an invited company were those of the King which was, of course, the Royal arms, that of the Prince of Wales, and that of the Duke of Connaught, charged with the arms of Coburg upon a shield. Among others were those of the Earl of Jersey, Lord Alverstone, Earl Carrington, Sir H Drummond Wolff, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, Lord Stanmore, and Lord Sackville. Noticeable, too, as having special heraldic recognition of their life's work were those of Lord Strathcona, with its axe and Indian canoe ; Sir John Kirk, whose labours in Zanzibar and on the Uganda Railway have suggested the figure of an elephant, and Sir William Des Voeux, who sums up his varied experiences as administrator and governor by the head of a coloured man. The banners will all leave the hands of the lady workers, who have manifested the utmost pains and greatest pride in their unique commission, complete in all details, even to the sleeve, which is the heraldic term for the tube of crimson silk by which they are fastened to the poles.

Another stage in a huge undertaking which the society is carrying out is also being shown in the work they are beginning in the third of the great pieces of the Hardwicke tapestry, which is being done for the Duke of Devonshire. Experts believe that these celebrated pieces were woven in Flanders to commemorate the marriage of Henry VI. to Margaret of Anjou, and many small details of badges and devices would seem to justify this assumption. In the days of the famous Countess of Shrewsbury—Bess of Hardwicke—the were cut, and some portion were certainly injured. Time and careless handing wrought further havoc, and the duke decided to have them thoroughly restored before such a task become impossible. The first and second pieces have been exhibited at South Kensington since their restoration, where the utmost admiration was expressed by connoisseurs of the truly artistic handicraft that had done so much towards bringing them back to their original beauty.

GROUSE DISEASE.

ITS ORIGIN AND CURE.

THE appointment of Dr. A. E. Wilson (one of the naturalists of the late Antarctic Expendition) as one of the members of the Grouse Disease Committee, in co-operation with Mr. A.E. Shipley, of Cambridge, and Dr. Selingmann, the Pathologist of the Zoological Society, is a guarantee that the biological aspect of that mysterious and destructive infestation will (for the first time) be competently investigated. It may seem anomalous to write about a disease whose origin is still unkown, and for the prevention and cure of which no means have been discovered. Certain facts have been demonstrated, however, as to the precise nature of the disease, its contagious nature, and its extensive ravages, and even its antiquity is also not in doubt so that the Commissioners have a basis for investigation, and if they are only able to devise some permanent solution of the grouse-moor v. agricultural grazing land problem, their labour shall not have been in vain, for there are many who think that the preservation of a large stock of grouse in a healthy condition is incompatible with sheep-farming. I do not think so, but that is only my opinion.

It is considerably over half a century (1849) since the famous naturalist-sportsman, Charles St. John, tried to probe the grouse disease problem, and failed, beyond a fairly accurate diagnosis of its physical effects. He certainly—without any scientific knowledge of its undoubted contagious nature—offered sound advice, when he advocated the complete shooting down of all birds on an affected moor, and I am not aware that any other method has been found efficacious. On many of the Yorkshire moors a distribution of rock salt has been tried, and heather-burning is habitually resorted to, both with no appreciable effect. We now know that the disease is caused by a parasitic bacillus ("Strongylus pergracitis), and after that discovery Lord Walsingham, who is as distinguished as an entomologist as a fieldsportsman, offered a very liberal reward for three of the best essays on how to combat it. Many were submitted, but not one of any practical value, and no award was made.

The sheep v. grouse problem involves several knotty points besides the economic one. On many of our Yorkshire moors large flocks of sheep are grazed, and it has never been found that the birds have degenerated or that the sheep have spread the disease. The only injury done has been by dogs in the grouse-breeding season and that is reduced to a minimum by the shepherds keeping the animals under proper control. On the other hand, cows do much injury on grouse moors, and considering the scantiness of their natural nutritious food to be found there, they should be excluded. These, however, are points the learned Commissioners may be expected to shed light upon, the politico-economic problem apart.

THE SING OF THE STORK.

THE room of the "Primitifs Francais" at the Louvre, where the oldest French paintings are shown, has gained greatly in value since an exhibition of old pictures was held there two years ago. There are works from the Burgundy school, and from every French school of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, triptichs, altar screens, and pieces of sacred art painted on wooden for plaster walls by men not so famous as Botticelli or Fra Angelico, but whose work resembles theirs, not merely in the design and colour, but also in the charm and beauty of works inspired by religious faith. The law suppressing the "Congregations" and the more recent regulation banishing religious emblems from the law courts brought many pictures to this room. Among the arrivals last year was an altar screen coming from Boulbon, near Tarascon. It is one of the finest works of the old Provençal school, but, until a few days ago, no one knew who painted it or, for what it was intended.

The still-brilliant gold, the blue and red, the delicate design of the drapery pointed to some studio greatly influenced by Italian art, but beyond this and a small image of a stork half hidden in a corner there was no clue to the name of the painter, and yet immortal fame in France, at least, awaited him if only his name could be discovered. But expert knowledge, helped by an accident has discovered the painter's name. M. De Mely, a well-known "chercheur," was looking over some ancient manuscript at Aix in Province the oher day when he found on one of the miniatures which decorated it the image of a stork. By means of the foreword it was soon made clear that the painter was Chugoinot—Chugoinot being the old French name for stork. It has since been proved that the altar screen was originally painted for the chapel of St. Agricola's College at Avignon, and was finished about the middle of the fifteenth century. But this is minor importance. Chugoinut has been discovered.

THE death is announced of Major-Gen. Ezekiel Gage, late of the Madras Staff Corps, of Ballycastle, county Antrim, aged 86. He joined the Madras Army in 1839, retiring from the Service as a colonel in 1876. He was a magistrate for county Antrim, and in 1904, on the reorganisation of the Indian Army, was appointed honorary colonel of the 75th Carnatic Inf

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.

If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given :—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN :—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers ; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach. What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book, on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor
BOMBAY.

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—
these are essential to good health; and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do any hard

work, had no appetite, food distressed me, and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally, one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

AGREEABLE, MILD AND SURE.
California Syrup of Figs

SYRUP OF FIGS
An Agreeable Fluid and Efficacious Laxative
Gentle But Prompt in Action

"Nature's Pleasant Laxative," is a perfect remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, and all kindred ailments, pleasant to the taste, and prompt, gentle and thorough in action.

Of all Chemists, in two sizes.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.
Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.
CORDIAL
Insist on having ROSE'S in the original decorated bottles, and not any of the many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure juice of the Lime Fruit.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ITALY.

WHILE certain usages are common to polite society the world over, many of the social customs of Italy are so peculiar as to excite instant remark from foreigners. It must be understood, in the first place, that social life in Italy exists only in cities. The upper classes are possessed of little wealth, as a rule, and the few months of gaiety in town are generally counterbalanced by strict economy in the country for the rest of the year. People of fashion spend the six months from December to June in town, the remainder of the year being passed in the 'villeggiatura,' as this term of rustication is called.

No matter how poor a fashionable Italian family may be, no outward sign of their lack of means will ever be observable. They may live in the meanest of apartments, poorly furnished and inadequately heated; they may even go without proper food, but they will always appear in expensive clothing, the head of the house will frequent the most fashionable cafes, and when milady shows herself in the park in the afternoon it is in her own carrriage with two smartly liveried servants on the box. Foreigners frequently comment on the fact that women of the upper classes are never seen in the tramcars and seldom on foot. If a woman of position cannot afford a carriage she will remain at home. In illustration of this inherent love of luxury and display, I remember an incident told me by an American gentleman who took an apartment in Rome. In ascending to his flat he frequently met a servant belonging to the establishment above him going up or down the stairs carrying a pair of carriage doors. Inquiry revealed the fact that three somewhat impecunious Italian families have apartments in the 'palazzo' shared a carriage between them but each had its own doors emblazoned with the family coat-of-arms in order to make their friends believe that they all possessed their own equipages.

To be convinced of the universal use of the carriage in Rome one has only to visit the Pincian Gardens during the two hours preceding sunset, when they are crowded with the carriages of the Roman aristocracy. It is here that the Roman ladies follow the curious custom of paying and receiving visits in their carriages, the area of this famous park being so limited that the horses can seldom be driven faster than a walk. The scarlet liveries of the Royal Family are frequently to be seen on the Pincio during the season. The King usually drives a smart pair to a mail-phaeton, the royal equipage being easily distinguished by the cloud of police agents on bicycles in which it is enveloped. The Italian's object in owning a carriage is not so much the convenience of getting about as the necessity for showing oneself in the park at the fashionable hour.

The Pencian Gardens on an afternoon in the height of the season present a scene of brilliance and interest unsurpassed in Europe. Four times in the week a military band plays in the white band-stand under the palm trees. Under the blue Italian skies, in the radiance of a semi-tropical sun all classes of Roman society take an outing here in the afternoons, especially of a Sunday. Occasionally a cardinal's closed barouche with black horses and servants in sombre liveries passes rapidly by; Capuchin monks in sandals, priests in cassocks and strange shovel hats, students from the foreign religious colleges and from the Propaganda, some in black and some in red gowns, in violet, in purple, and blue; bearded priests of the Greek Church, peasants from the Campagna and the Abruzzi, looking, in their quaint native garb, for all the world as if they had stepped from off the stage; Ambassadors of foreign Powers driving in gorgeous carriages, Italian troops of all arms and in many uniforms, conspicuous among them the "Bersaglieri reali"—the famous rifle regimment that marches only at the double—their faces half hidden by the huge tufts of cocks' feathers that depend from their leather hats: all these and more make up a scene ever changing, near monotonous calling to mind the words of Gothe who said that his visit to Rome was the most beautiful and interesting voyage of his youth.

The theatre in Italy is a thoroughly social institution. In the large play-houses the majority of the boxes are the freehold property of private individuals, who, when there are performances, occupy them every evening and receive their friends in them as they would in their own homes, a visit to a lady in her box being considered equivalent to a formal call at her house. A curious sight is presented during the intermissions by the men in the stalls standing up, turning round and surveying the occupants of the boxes through their glasses. Gentlemen do not remove their hats until the rise of the curtain, replacing them immediately it falls. Italians have the unpleasant habit of giving a humming accompaniment to the operasinger, and even during the action of plays a low-toned conversation is general among the audience.

The great fault of the Italian upper class is its dislike for work. Your Italian aristocrat is the best loafer in the world for he thoroughly enjoys loafing and never becomes ennuye. A typical young man of fashion passes his time somewhat like this: He takes his coffee in bed, rises late, and spends what is left of the morning lounging about his club or in one of the fashionable chemist's shops, which are largely used as rendezvous by people of rank. Just before luncheon he adjourns with a party of friends to a liquorist for his 'bicchierino,' or appetiser, the hours from twelve to two being generally spent in the particular cafe affected by the set to which he belongs. The afternoon is taken up with calls on ladies of his acquaintance, with perhaps a stroll or drive in the public park. Sunset finds him again at his accustomed table in the cafe for his "granita," or half-frozen lemonade, which with pastries of various sorts, takes the place of tea. Dinner is usually at six, the time between its conclusion and the theatre being put in at the club, which is usually crowded at that hour, while the evening is spent in the club box at the opera or the play. After the theatre there is another visit to a restaurant, and then high play at ecarte or baccarat generally ensues until the small hours of the morning, for every Italian is a born gambler.

The Italian cares little for the comfort or beauty of his home. A large part of his life is passed out of his house on the streets, at the cafe, the club or the theatre, and hence he has slight inclination to spend either time or money in making his home comfortable or pleasant.

APPLYING FOR SITUATIONS.

WHEN a Bombay employer wants a clerk or assistant of any sort, he usually enquires among friends and acquaintances in the first instance, and if he fails to find what he wants, he, as a last resource, advertises. The result is, says the "Indian Textile Journal," usually a swarm of applications, many of which are neither written nor composed by the applicants, and only in the rarest instances do the applicants reply completely to the terms of the enquiry. The bulk of the letters is only fit for the waste paper basket, and of the remainder many that at first sight offer some satisfactory features are the more annoying on account of the time they waste in further useless enquiries. Every form of lying is freely indulged in to get a place, regardless of the consequences of certain discovery if the post is gained, and the friends of the applicants or their friends' friends will not hesitate to provide them with recommendations, even if they have absolutely no knowledge of their business capabilities. It is by no means unusual for an employer when dismissing a clerk for incapacity, dishonesty, or both, to give him an excellent testimonial, just to get rid of him. The clerk has somehow got an idea that he is legally entitled to a testimonial that will help him to find a new situation, and he will pester the man who has just dismissed him until he obtains a testimonial, instead of being put in the hands of the police. The average clerk is just as bad a servant as the average craftsman in Bombay. He left school with less than half an education, which he does not attempt to complete; he marries on pay which is only enough to keep himself decently, and for the rest of his life his mind is principally occupied in making ends meet and keeping creditors at arm's length. In the office he rarely succeeds in writing or even transcribing a letter that does not need correction, and he does all his private correspondence on his employer's letter paper. How much the labour of routine in an office is increased through the inefficiency of Indian clerks is known only to those who have to employ them. Their ignorance of every form of correspondence is largely due to their schoolmasters, who in teaching writing might more appropriately give them letters, bills and invoices to copy, instead of subjecting them to the monotony of repeating a single line a score of times. It is a standing reproach to the school-master that the epistolary style of his scholar should be fixed by the scribe who writes petitions at a street corner. Every office should have some form of examination on the subject of current work for candidates for employment. This examination should be carefully prepared, free from all trickery, and adapted to bring out the actual abilities of the examinee. Among the most important is the reproduction in writing of verbal instructions or explanations which will test the candidate's capacity for paying attention to what is said to him.

The low measure of clerical ability seems to have become so standardised that good pay has very little influence in producing good work. The result is that offices are filled with a swarm of clerks each one doing a portion of a man's work and each contributing his full share of the total of inaptitude and irregularity, which render the management of an office so troublesome in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 28.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 11-16	— 5-16
3 do. Rentes	98 3-4	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1-2	+ 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66	unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	31 1-8	— 1-8
3 months hence	30 3-4	— 1-8
Spot in New York	67 3-8	— 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	unchanged
Berlin "	20·51	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	"
6 " " "	3 1-2 do	"
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	"
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-2	+ 1-8
7 day market loans	3 5-8	+ 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000

SUGAR—
Germangranulated 1st marks 10 3 May sellers steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers £96 0 0
Yellow metal £7 3-4d
Tin Plates £ 0-12-3
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6 0-0—6s
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 15-12-6—
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-0-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 3 1-4 buyer

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 28 3-4 + 1-8 June-July done quiet

RAPESEED—dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 45 — 1-4 M-J sellers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 6·15 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 14,000. Futures closed easier.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·87	5·87	5·88
—7	—7	—7
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·80	5·71	5·65
—6	—5	—5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·64	5·64	5·64
—4	—4	—5

Receipts at U S Ports	16,000
Do. last year	24,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	20,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11-70—20
Futures, month of July	11-38—20 } a
Do. do. Dec	10-52—5 } a

a Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3-16—1-16
Futures, month of July	11·13—13
Do. do. Aug	10-80—13
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 29th May 1906:—

Cotton	8,726 bales.
Wheat	15,859 cwts.
Linseed	10,439 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,314 do
Gingellyseed	1138 do
Poppyseed	9,219 do
Groundnut	409 do
Castorseed	8,591 do
Rice	42,957 do
Myrabollams	3,255 do
Cottonseed	36,767 do
Mowraseed	57 do
Gram	4,873 do
Joowar	298 do
Maize	43 do

BOMBAY, MAY 30.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.		1s 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.		170
Marcks 3 do.	do.		138 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		154
Shanghai	30	do	214
Japan	30	do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement, 31st May	98·12
2nd do 29th June	98-11

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 24th May	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 24th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 3rd April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready	7	11	0
Forward; Sept	8	2	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone dull.			
Ready	8	3	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	37	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady
Estimated sales	10,000 bales
Imports	4,000 "

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·86	5·86	5·87
—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·79	5·71	5·65
—1		
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·64	5·61	5·61

COTTON.—The market is dull with business almost at a standstill. Quotations are again lower without attracting buyers.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	183	173	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	193	186	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	195	185	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	205	199	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	205	198	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	203	199	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)		204	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	207	201	...	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	209	203	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	208	202	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	213	207	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	264	259	...	do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.)	234	224	...	do.
Do (H. G.)	224	214	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	205	199	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...		258	do
Westerns	...		234	do.
Compta (M. G.)	...		271	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed.	quiet
Surats	quiet
The Manchester Market has been	steady
3 1/2 per cent Consols	89 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 3-4
3 1/2 per sent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	31 31 1-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

COX AND CO.

Balance Sheet, 9th April 1906.

	£	s.	d.
To Current and Deposit Accounts	3,360,035	17	3
To Circular Notes	650	0	8
To Capital and Reserve	400,000	0	0
	£3,760,685	17	3
	£	s.	d.
By Consols 2½ per cent £700,000 at 90½	633,500	0	0
By National War Loan £100,000 at 98 3-4	98,750	0	0
By Transvaal 3 per cent Loan £30,000 at 99 1-2	29,850	0	0
By Exchequer 2 3-4 per cent Bonds £100,000 at 98 3-4	98,750	0	0
Total	860,850	0	0
By English Railway Debenture Stocks	90,795	0	0
By Corporation, India and Colonial Stocks.	193,861	11	4
Total	284,656	11	4
	1,145,506	11	4
By Cash at Bankers and on hand	521,617	5	9
By Cash at Call and at Short Notice	270,000	0	0
Total	791,617	5	9
By Advances to Customers	1,676,062	0	2
By Freehold Bank Premises	147,500	0	0
Total	£3,760,685,	17	3

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet and certify that it is in our opinion a full, fair, and correct statement of the Bank's affairs. We have verified the amount of Cash at Bankers on hand, and at Call, together with the Securities representing the Bank's investments and those held against advances.

CHATTERIS, NICHOLS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
LONDON, E.C.

20th April, 1906.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 19th May 1906, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,45,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,69,000
Or per mile of Railway	288	634	8	930
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	26,46,719	53,08,153	58,547	8,013,419
Total for 11 weeks	27,91,719	56,28,153	62,547	4,17,446
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,847	2,87,421	2,178	4,17,446
Per mile of Ry. do.	254	570	4	828
Total to corresponding date do.	27,06,520	49,74,029	1,20,287	78,00,836

Increase for the week	Rs. 51,554
Do to date	" 6,81,583

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic ernings for week ending 12th May 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Mar. 1906—				
G I P Ry system.	2,65,771	6,68,815	3,946	9,38,532
I M R do	69,019	1,76,478	763	2,46,265
A D C Ry	9,932	10,391	16	20,339
Total	3,44,722	8,55,684	4,725	12,05,131
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Mar. 1905—				
G I P R system	2,36,730	9,94,961	3,859	12,35,550
I M R do	68,129	1,13,331	633	1,82,093
A DC Ry	15,273	5,357	49	10,679
Total	3,19,132	11,13,649	4,541	14,28,322
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+ 29,041	— 3,26,146	— 87	—2,97,018
I M R	+ 899	+ 63,147	— 130	+64,167
A D C Ry	+ 4,659	+ 5,034	— 33	+9,660

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th May 1906, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	400	....	800
Or per mile of Railway	23	23	....	46
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	9,386	6,372	98	15,856
Total for 18 weeks	9,786	6,772	98	16,656
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	456	175	1	632
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	10	—	37
Total to corresponding date do	8,580	4,524	80	13,184

Increase for the week	Rs. 147
Increase to date	769

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week endep 19th May 1906, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	28,00	......	33,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	198	......	234
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	1,13,901	5,39,343	4,012	6,57,256
Total for 18 weeks	1,18,901	5,67,343	4,012	4,92,893
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,933	31,069	225	41,694
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	220	2	295
Total to corresponding date do.	1,03,998	5,52,458	4,115	6,63,626

Decrease for the week	Rs. 3,932
Increase to date	" 26,630

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
GOLD.			
In the month of Mar. 1906—			
Weight in ounces	187,926	230,452	—42,526
Value in rupees	1,19,39,638	1,33,85,666	—14,46,028
To the end of the month of Mar. 1906— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	2,396,419	2,461,892	—65,4 3
Value in rupees	14,74,89,722	14,29,09,836	45,79,886
SILVER.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Mar.—			
Weight in ounces	19,877,372	305,703	19,571,669
Value in rupees	3,80,31,845	7,98,429	3,72,50,416
To the end of the month of Mar. 1906— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	88,855,119	4,535,314	84,319,805
Value in rupees	16,90,24,716	1,17,90,218	15,72,31,498
TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports	Net Imports
In the month of Mar. 1906—			
Weight in ounces	...	...	...
Value in rupees	4,99,79,483	1,41,75,095	3,5804,388
To the end of the month of Mar. 1906— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	...	...	...
Value in rupees	31,65,14,433	15,47,00,049	16,18,14,384

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD). In the month of Mar. 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay, Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	......	......	......
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	11,98,716	15,13,233	27,11,949
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees *	....	9,544	9,544
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	1,95,94,965	2,55,34,777	4,51,29,742
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	......	......	......

TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD. To end of the month of Mar. 1906

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	......	......	......
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,77,27,406	1,30,64,418	3,07,91,824
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	18	6,64,602	6,64,620
4 Bullion received for Government coinage	5,51,78,234	9,94,11,845	15,45,90.079
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	......	2 02,454	2.02,454

COINED AND EXAMINED. In the month of Mar. 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay, Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	....	......	......
Straits dollars (Tale)	......	......	......
2 Rupees*	1,66,00,023	2,29,74,022	3,95,74,045
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins value in rupees)	3,22,004	......	3,22,004
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	....	......	......

To the end of the month of Mar. 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs	Total Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	......	......	......
Straits dollars (Tale)	......	......	......
2 Rupees	7,39,00,251	12,17,23,238	19,56,25,489
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	40,26,926	......	20,26,926
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	....	4,97,630	4,97,630

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month:—

At Calcutta	Rs.	Nil.
At Bombay		9,175
Total	Rs.	9,175

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

ALREDY there are strings of half-fledged rooks in the poulterers' windows, and on May 7 at the Leicestershire village of Ratby the people held a barbarous feast which they call Crow Pie Wake. At this season of the year one feels inclined in passing beneath one of our city rookeries—like those in the elm tops at Fallowfield or along Seymour Grove—to congratulate the old birds on having had the sense to build their nurseries in a place where there is safety from bloodthirsty man and his rifle. Rook-shooting is alleged to be great sport. The method is to send a bullet through the bottom of the nest, so that the half-fledged birds will hop in alarm into an exposed position on a swinging bough, and then to pick off the innocents one by one. The so-called sportsman does not seem to mind the horrible one-sidedness of attacking with firearms a very young bird not yet strong enough to rise on its wings and able to do nothing more than claw a branch with vice-like grip. I chanced upon a rook-shooting party on one day (writes a correspondent.) Overhead, far beyond the reach of the bullets, the old birds wheeled, croaking anguish over the slaughter of their young. The rooks must be kept down, one sportsman said, by way of apology. I suggested that a bullet through the nest before the eggs were hatched would serve that end less cruelly. Oh, yes, he replied we might destroy the eggs that way, but there'd be no sport in that, and what about rook pie?

A Reference Library type, the man of leisure. The magazine-room is his chosen haunt, and he takes a seat by one of the big corner windows if he can. Here he has a fine dress circle view of the comedy of the street. The huge bound volume of the "Nineteenth Century" on his knee is a polite feint; it is the homage that idleness pays to industry. He regards the printed "Statistics of the Navy" with a non-absorbent gaze but he has a keen eye for the living figures on the pavement. If the afternoon is golden one he touches the height of his enjoyment; he sits like one translated to an Olympian height above the clamours of the highway. The realities of life press lightly on him is not this unceasing pageant down below unrolled for him! So in time he must come to think. The somnolent air within favours his Oriental submission and quiet; their is no one about, except an old man endlessly consulting a directory of London and another old man examining through a brass-rimmed magnifying glass a back file of an evening paper. But outside what things are happening especially when the day grows late and the warehouse drays are blocking up the street and bewildering the policeman who jerks his uplifted hand at the crossways. The newspaper criers sound pleasantly remote, and he can take no more than an academic interest in an earthquake or anything "fatal." If he is lucky he may see from his point of vantage a real collision or a man taken to the lock-up. These little incidents agreeably diversify a leisured life.

Some quaint answers in Scripture knowledge are included in the recent report of the examiner of the Lancaster Sunday School Union. The divinity of some of them may be imperfect, but they show genuine observation of life. One boy, for example transmuted a famous incident thus: "One day while Paul was going down the street of Athens he came across a notice board, 'This way to the unknown god.' Another observant youngster gave a touch of homely reality to the miraculous draught of fishes as follows: The disciples could not lift their nets out of the sea, and so they could not get home till late. They told their wives how their nets were full of fish and how they could not get home any sooner.

Some time during the first or second whole week in May rook shooting begins. So much has the popularity of this sport increased of recent years with people who cannot afford to rent any other kind of shooting and must kill something, that the owner of a rookery—crow orchard, as it is called in some parts of Lancashire—can often make a respectable sum by letting it for the season, if a short period can be called a season. The price paid for a rookery is usually about sixpence a nest, though where competition is keen the tenant may be willing to give another penny or two, which will considerably add to his liabilities when there are several hundred nests to be paid for. In this case, however, a syndicate of would-be rook shooters geneally make themselves responsible for the amount. Rook pie, of course, is the destination of the game.

In the paragraph in Monday's Miscellany on King Alfonso's Papal ancestor we spoke of Pope Paul III. as Peter Louis Farnese. The Pope's name should have been Alexander Farnese. Peter Louis Farnese was his son and it was Peter Louis's son, the Pope's grandson, who married Charles V.'s daughter.

It was an Irish member who a few years ago described another member's sheech as in the words of Holy Writ, full of sound and fury signifying nothing. Perhaps he had been brought up on the treditional English literary diet the Bible and Shakspere and had merely mixed up the two. Verbal inaccuracy is perhaps less common with Biblical than with other quotations, but most of us profess at some time or other that we are ready to give reasons for the faith that is in us—a slovenly statement, because, without accepting the American boy's definition that faith in believing what you know ain't so, it is of the essential nature of faith that one does not give reasons for it. As a matter of fact St. Peter's advice is to be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you—a very different thing.

People who are weatherwise, or otherwise, may this year be confronted with a curious problem, for a folklore rhyme asserts, with conflicting variants

If the oak is out before the ash,
'Twill be a summer of wet and splash
But if the ash is before the oak,
'Twill be a summer of fire and smoke.

By some perversity both trees at the present moment appear likely to burst into leaf simultaneously. But the oak and the ash are alleged to vary the dates for donning their foliage according to the moisture or dryness of the preceeding season. And during this so-called spring these conditions have been equally divided, for the wet January and February were followed by a dry March and April.

The following advertisement a medical correspondent informs us appeared in a journal of medical literature of 1825:—WANTED for a family, who have bad health, a sober, steady person, in the capacity of doctor, surgeon, apothecary, and man-mid wife. He must occasionally act in the capacity of butler, and dress hair and wigs. He will be required to read prayers occasionally and to preach a sermon every Sunday. The reason of this advertisement is that the family cannot anylonger afford the expenses of the physical tribe, and wish to be at a certain expense for their bodies and souls. A good salary will be given.

The recent debate in the House of Commons recall a momentous incident in modern French history. When, overcome with age and infirmaties, Louis XVIII allowed matters to go as they would in the hands of the Ultras, or violent reactionists, a leading plsciple of the Charte was ruthlessly violated, and what was called la loi du double vote promulgated. By this enactment representative government became a mere figure of speech. The Chamber of Deputies was filled with large landed proprietors and noble to the exclusion of the middle classes, a mere remnant now upholding Parliamentary institutions. But this remnant consisted of true patriots and fiery orators among them being Lafayette, General Foy, Benjamin Constant, and Casimir Perier. "Le double vote," as observes Vaulabelle in his history of the two Restorations, was mainly instrumental in bringing about the discomfiture of its projectors and the dreary exile of Holyrood.

A correspondent—not prejudiced, we hope—sends the following account of a new form of trading that is being adopted by private traders to fight the stores:—The whole plan is a trade dividend, returned at stated times to the purchasers. The process is extremely simple. The shopkeeper calls himself a store or a company, and announces that he will pay a quarterly dividend on the purchases made at his shop. The dividend is fixed at the average rate paid by the local co-operative society, perhaps 2s. 6d. or 3s. in the pound. The goods are sold approximately at store prices, which yield a higher rate of profit than is usual in private trade, and out of this extra profit the dividend is paid. A friend of mine runs two shops within two stones throws of each other. At one shop he charges ordinary competitive prices, At the other he charges stores prices and gives a dividend. The customers at the divi shop pay the extra prices, and do not grumble. Another friend of mine recently converted his shop into one of these new co-op's, raised his prices all round, increased his trade and is now arranging for his first divi-day.

The rare collection of coins formed by the late Mr. C. E. G. Mackerell, F.R.N.S. is about to be sold at Sotheby's. So extensive is the collection that of the sale, including that of the important series of Roman bronze coins will extend over five days, from the 14th to the 18th inst. Its distinguishing feature is that it contains many of the finest known specimens. The English coins date from the period of Cromwell to the present century and the Roman from Pompey and Julius Cæsar 44 B. C., to Salonina 268 A. D. On the Roman coins the figures that frequently appear are Venus with the apple and sceptre Jupiter with the thunderbolt and sceptre Mars Appollo Virtue Justice Felicity and Concord. In the days of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius Britannia was often depicted, usually seated on a pile of rocks and holding a standard and spear. Nero used on his coins the Temple of Janus and triumphal arches, and one on the Emperor is represented in female costume playing a lyre.

THE NEW
LAXATIVE
For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.
BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by

ALFRED BISHOP Ld.
48, Spelman Street, LONDON,
ENGLAND.

GIVE ME A MAN

WHO IS broken down in health from excess, hard work, dissipation or worry or from any other cause which has sapped his vitality, and strength! Let him come to me! Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as strong and vigorous in every respect as any man of his age can be.

No man should allow himself to grow old before his time. No young man need feel that he is old before he has even reached his prime. There is no reason under the sun why any man or woman should allow themselves to go on from day to day growing weaker and more infirm as the weeks advance. Age, Affliction, Mental Decay, and all the ills to which the body is heir to can be avoided if their approach is reckoned with before they get a hold upon the system. No ailment is so chronic that new life will not expunge it from the body. Electricity defies old age and infirmity. It is the Elixir of Life. You only suffer because your body is drained of its natural supply. Electricity is the remedy for you if you are not what you should be—a Healthy Robust Man or Woman.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

will restore the power you have lost; will check all unnatural drains and will give you back the old vigour of Youth. I have cured the worst cases of WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VITAL POWER, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONSTIPATION, VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, INSOMNIA, and LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, after all other means had failed. I can do the same for you.

FREE TEST! FREE BOOK!!

I want every sufferer to know that my consulting room is always at his or her disposal. I want you to call and see my wonderful Electric Body Battery. A free test will be given you. No charge is made for the advice and counsel of my specialist, consultation is free. If you cannot call, then write for my beautiful illustrated book describing my method of treatment and showing how my Battery is worn to cure the different ailments.

It is sent—Post free. Write to-day.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIPTON'S
TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS

PURELY PERSONAL.

By the merest accident writes a correspondent of a home contemporary I chanced to be at the Hippodrome the other afternoon when King Alfonso visited the house huge in the company of his bride-elect. We all have a soft corner in our hearts for the boy monarch who has conducted his courtship so gloriously in his own way, but those who have not seen him are fain to declare that his looks are not the royal bridegroom's strong point. As a matter of fact, he is decidedly attractive in appearance. Like many other Royalties, notably the Princess of Wales, his photographs do him much less than justice; they accentuate the heaviness of nose and mouth, and give no idea at all of the charm of King Alfonso's expression. His face is seldom seen in repose, and he has a way of being vividly and genuinely interested everything, of enjoying the smallest things. If you did not know who he was you would say he was a nice, well-bred boy, with a touch of the foreigner in him, just home from Eton or Harrow.

Beside him Princess Ena looks serenity itself. She smiles frequently, but unless outward appearances belie both, she has less of the joy of living. Fair, placid, capable and majestic, she will make an admirable Queen of Spain, and change many things in that country. At present she appears to find her greatest delight in the plesure which everything gives her lover, and there can be little doubt in the minds of those who look on that for once in the world's history a king and his queen will be fathoms deep in love with each other on their wedding day. King Alfonso's future brothers-in-law appear to have an immense regard and admiration for him, and it is pretty to see him with Princess Henry of Battenberg. He anticipates her every-wish with such graceful courtesy as only Spain breeds, but he is not above cracking jokes with her. You would say he had set himself out so make the somewhat sad-faced princess laugh. And he succeeds. Those who are about her declare that King Alfonso makes Princess Henry laugh oftener in a week than she used to laugh in a year.

The approaching marriage of Princess Ena of Battenberg to King Alfonso of Spain has excited almost as much interest and discussion in the Rivila as in England (writes a Nice correspondent). The young Princess is well known in the South of France, having always accompanied her grandmother Queen Victoria in her visits to Nice, when the Royal children of Princess Henry of Battenberg resided at the Villa Liserb, placed at their disposal by Mr. and Mrs. Cazelet. The brilliant success of the ball given by Mrs. Cazelet at her house in Grosvenor Square expressly for Princess Ena during the season of her debut will not soon be forgotten. Of all her Royal cousins, the Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg is the favourite with the future Queen of Spain, and during the visit of Princess Henry of Battenberg and her family last year to the Duchess of Saxe Coburg at Fabron Castle Nice the two young Princesses were constantly to be seen driving about the town together admiring the shops and making many purchases. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, better remembered in England as the Duchess of Edinburgh and her daughter, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, are both going to Spain to be present at the Royal wedding.

The Duke of Norfolk has been a prominent figure at the Albert Hall demonstrations, the natural consequence of the high office he holds in the Primrose League, and of his position as the first Roman Catholic layman of England. In the latter capacity he has just been the secipient of a Monstrance as a wedding gift from his co-religionists in this country and the present, which is to be used at Arundel. is said to constitute the finest piece of ecclesiastical plate of the kind in England, if not in Europe. On the occasion of this presentation reference was naturally made to the Education Bill, a fact which adds to the goodly store of Norfolk anecdotes. His grace, with a happy smile, remarked that personally he was not interested in the Education Bill because his family was not yet old enough to be effected bo the measure. The delicate reference of the happy father to his little daughter was one of the pleasing incidents of a pleasant function.

This allusion to Lady Mary Rachel Howard reminds one of the fact that the high-born little dame will celebrate her first birthday next month. From those who have recently seen little Lady Mary it is pleasant to her that she is a fine healthy child—in fact, a lovely baby! to quote the enthusiastic exclamation of an admiring lady from Arundel. As is generally known, Lady Mary Rachel Howard is, next to her mother, the Duchess of Norfolk, the heiress to the Scotch Barony of Herries, now held by the father of the father of the Duchess. It is a remarkable fact that, though this title has been in existence since 1491, it has fallen to females only twice, and in the case of one of the two the title was under the attaint of 1715, when the ninth Lord Herries, taken prisoner at Preston, was sentenced to death. Through the devotion of his wife he escaped from the Tower the night before the day fixed for his execution and he lived till the eve of the next Jacobite Rebellion, dying in 1744.

The re-opening of the doors of Norfolk House for a great dinner and reception the other day was a notable event, for it is long since there has been any festivity of the kind within the historic and rather dingy mansion next door to London House which has belonged to the Howards since the days of James II., and was the birthplace of one of that monarch's successors. The stately apartments looked very bright on the evening of May Day, with the rich decorations of walls and ceilings regilded and furnished up, roses and primroses every-where, and the young hostess, looking very charming in her white and yellow gown, necklace of great pearls and turquoises, and diamonds crowning her dark hair, assisted in doing the honours by her ever-genial and smiling husband.

During the ten years reign of the late Duchess of Norfolk there were a good many brilliant entertainments given by her both in London and in Sussex; and among them was a great reception held at Norfolk House in honour of Cardinal Newman when he ruturned from Rome after receiving the red hat from Pope Leo XIII. Many personages of distinction, by no means all of the ancient faith, were gathered together to pay their respects to the eminent guest of the evening, among them being the late Lord and Lady Salisbury.

The Cardinal who had been for some time standing in one of the saloons talking to those about him presently espied a chair near at hand and essayed to seat himself on it. At this moment a lady well known as a leader of high Catholic society stepped hastily forward and by some mischance or misdirected zeal pulled the chair suddenly away, the result being that his Eminence subsided slowly on to the floor, his voluminous pink robes floating balloon-wise round him. Fortunately he was much more startled than hurt; and it is said that some who where present at the scene are to this day under the impression that this was part of the traditional ceremonial prescribed for the reception of Princes of the Church.

Lismore Castle, where the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire are now residing, is an imposing place that has been likened to Windsor from its stately towers and quadrangle. The north front, built of solid rock, hangs high over the Blackwater river. This castle dates from the days of King John, and one of the towers is still called after his name. King James II. was a visitor at Lismore, and in the drawing-room is a window known as King James's window. The story goes that on entering the room quickly and glancing through the window at the river far below, the monarch was startled at the stupendous height, and with unkingly haste jumped backwards into the apartment. Lismore has been some strange and comic happenings. Eighty years ago there was held a famous steeplechase, which aptly illustrated old time ideas as to the rules of racing. The betting was even at starting that there would be six falls, and the reporter of the event chronicled that there were twelve falls, but nobody killed. The stakes in those days included pipes of port, quarter casks of rum, and hogsheads of claret.

Though very few of those who are in the building daily are aware of it, there is carefully hidden away at the Admiralty to-day one of the most notable pictures ever painted by a British artist. This is the original painting of the well-known Light of the World, by Holman Hunt. It is the property of Lady Tweedmouth, who regards it as, to use her own words, the most wonderful and soul-stirring picture ever painted by man. There is a general impression that this original picture is at Keble College, Oxford, and even the usually correct Who's Who stumbles here. This Oxford picture, however, is only a replica. Though it is now many years since the picture was first painted, it is as fresh to day as it was when it first left the artist's studio. This is accounted for by the fact that it has always been kept carefully covered and is shown only to a favoured few.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions); APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer Benedictine to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend Benedictine as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. de Pene.

* * * * * We place Benedictine upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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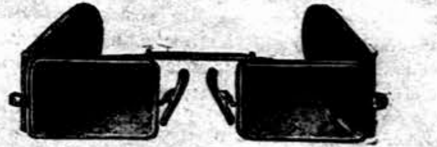

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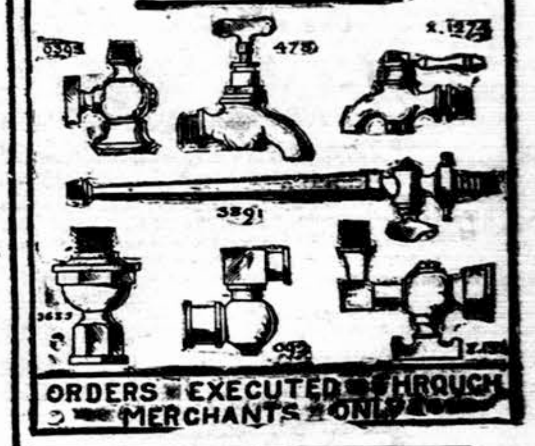

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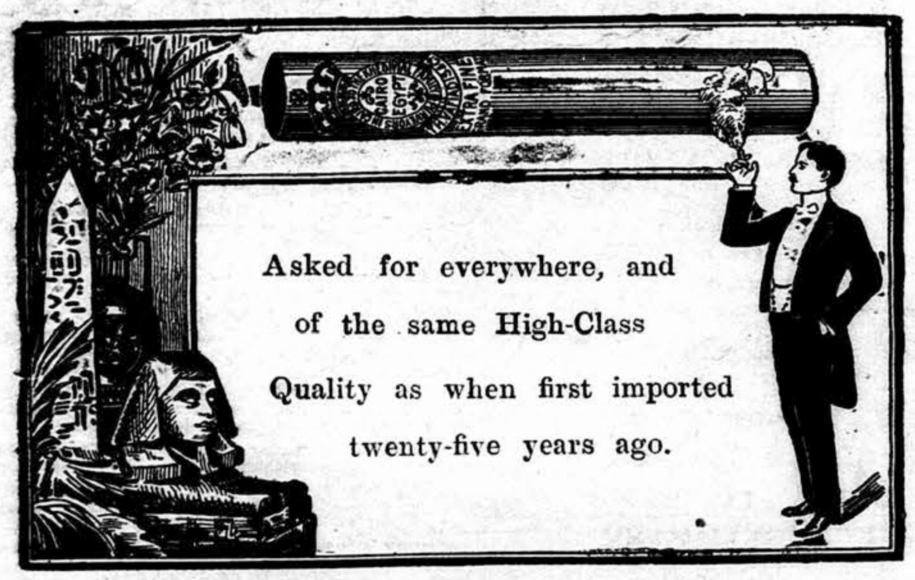

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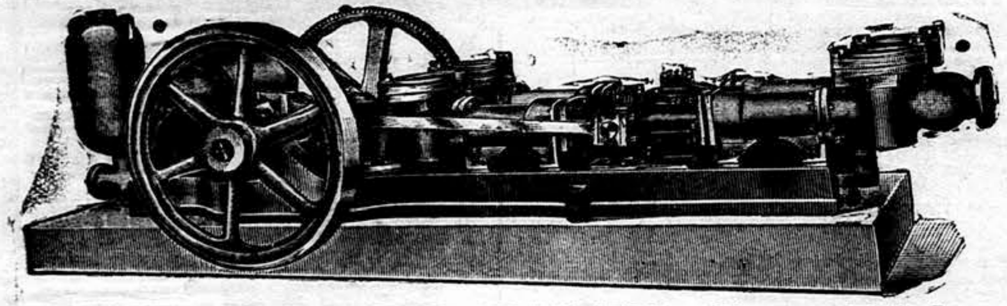

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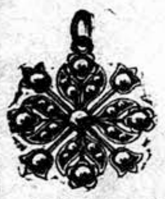
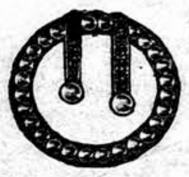
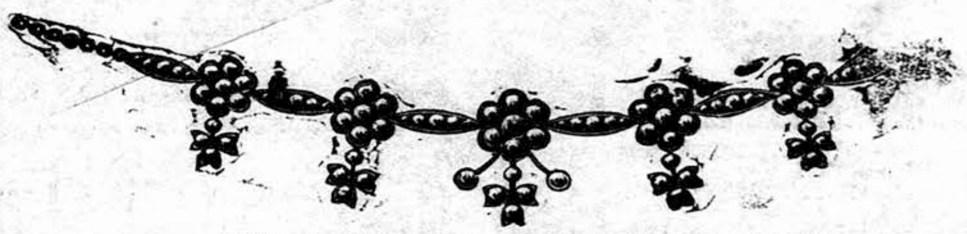


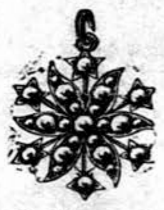
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.



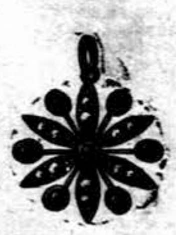
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



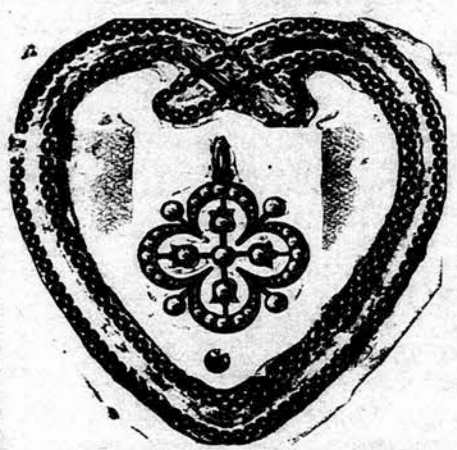
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175



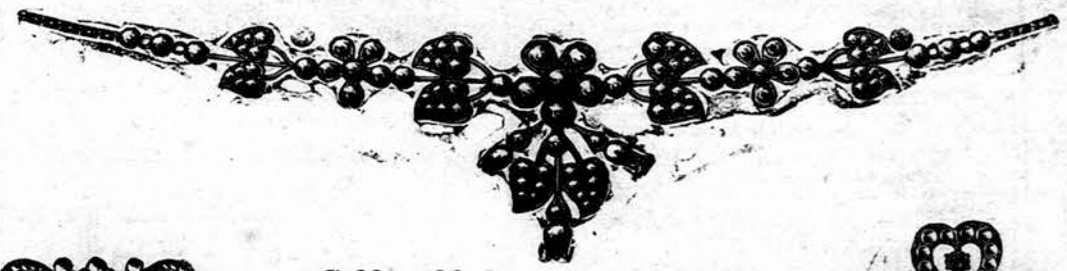
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.



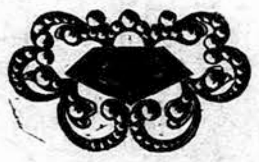
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



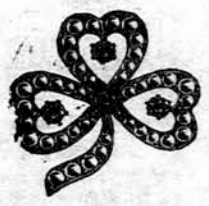
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



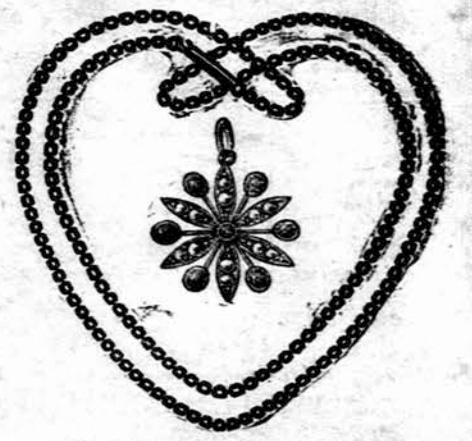
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.



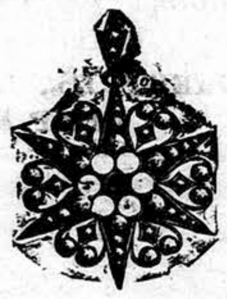
Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



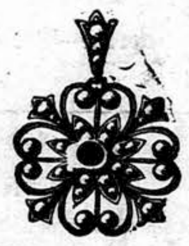
Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



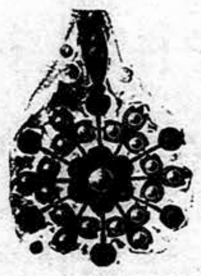
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



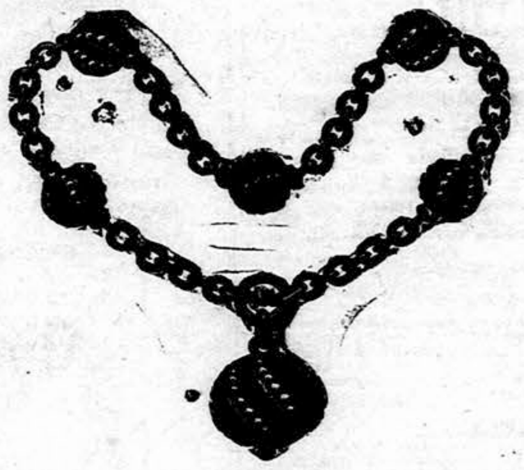
Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



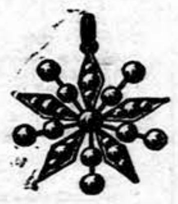
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



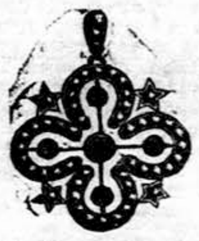
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



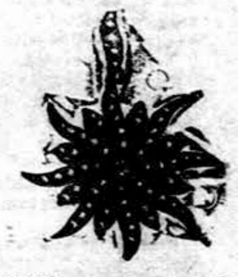
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.



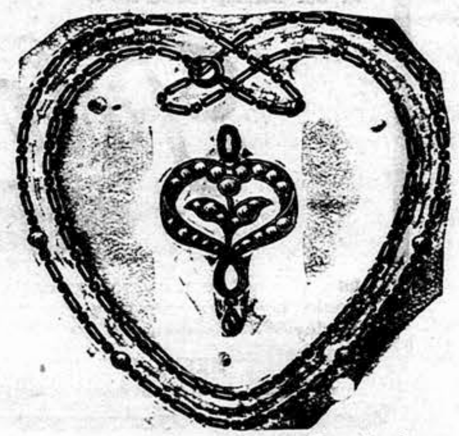
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



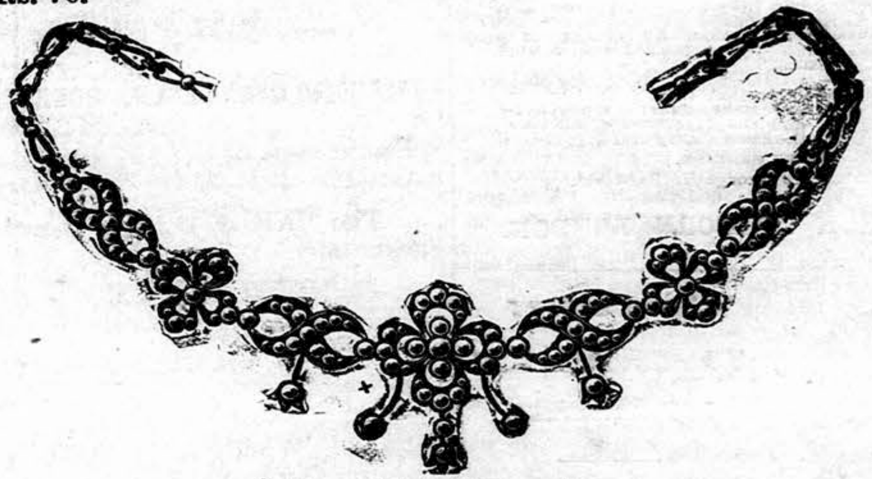
Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38.



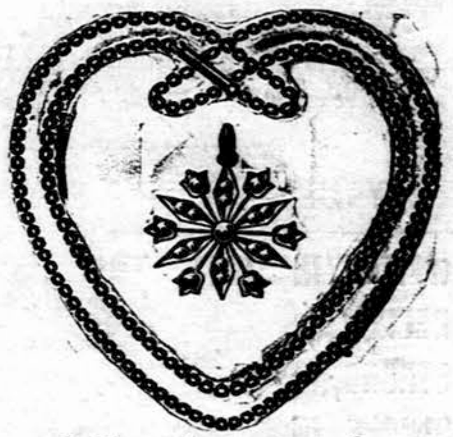
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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